

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office: At the corner of the Bridge.

Spain's Claims on the Confederacy.

The Richmond Government, we are informed in the news by the Atlantic, has made a pressing appeal to the Spanish Government to obtain the recognition of the Confederate States, offering all guarantees to Spain for the possession of Cuba, but that the Spanish Government cannot accept. The American Government is not unaware that the Southern States are the American Allies, and that the American project for Cuba was to be "taken from the crown of the old Spanish war, the fate of Cuba, the gem of the Gulf." Spain is not indebted to the Southern Confederates for the possession of Cuba, and is not likely to consent to any such thing. The Spanish Government has nothing to give Spain that she does not already possess. The Spanish Government has nothing to give Spain that she does not already possess. The Spanish Government has nothing to give Spain that she does not already possess.

Union Soldiers to North Carolina

A private letter received in Washington from a staunch Unionist in Raleigh, says the feeling in North Carolina against the Union is intense.

Peace meetings are frequent in the eastern or southern sections of the State, and Union men who have heretofore been silent are becoming bold and persistent in their demand for peace. When the State desires to peace first and negotiations follow, it is expected that Governor Vance's next message to the State Legislature will contain the words "peace first and negotiations follow."

Organization of Florida

Mr. J. M. Smith, Tax Commissioner of Florida, has arrived in Washington. He comes for the purpose of representing the State in the Senate. He is a native of Florida, and has been in the State for many years. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State.

The Governor of New York

Mr. Tilden, Governor of New York, has arrived in New York. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State.

From the London Times

On Wednesday the Junco Company's steamer City of New York, arrived in New York. She is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. She is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. She is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State.

It is again rumored that General Sherman

is soon to be assigned to an important command. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State.

General Sherman will take

stump in Pennsylvania in a few days. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the State.

KANSAS.

Official Report of the Destruction of Lawrence.

A CONSERVATIVE EXPLAINS HOW IT WAS DONE.

The official report of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest.

Quantrell's Force

Quantrell's force was about three hundred men, composed of selected bands from this part of Missouri. About two hundred and fifty were assembled on the morning of the 17th. They were a force of about two hundred and fifty men, composed of selected bands from this part of Missouri. They were a force of about two hundred and fifty men, composed of selected bands from this part of Missouri.

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MEXICO.

The Monroe Doctrine Revived.

PROHIBITION OF WAR WITH FRANCE.

The Monroe Doctrine, which has been revived, is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest. It is a document of great interest.

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THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Ribicki, will open on the same day as the boys' high school. The school is located at the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, and is a new building. The school is a high school for boys, and is a new building. The school is a high school for boys, and is a new building.

Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank
St. Pa

A. H. WIMBISH.
Jackson street, is still giving the best of
guins in Groceries and Country produce, se
Specialty of all kinds of Canned and Dried
Fruit and Vegetables.
Wholesale and Retail Business.

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
P. O. Drawer 1863,
St. Louis, Mo.

are again manufacturing the above class of
Venezia, at our old place on Sibley St.
We are prepared to furnish the city and
trade at as low prices as Russia, Hungary
bought in any market. Country orders
collective prompt attention. A. & J. LEWIS
July 31st

bracketed
Paul.
money
be
all re-
CO.
small
Huge

Have now on hand the latest and best form
here. It is suitable for bills under the
provisions of the Legislature and in conform-
ance with all their regulations, and is prepared by
State Comptroller
Price 50 Cents per dozen, or \$3 per hundred
has the last change and is now a
2017-18, each sheet a line a

TEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE
after a trial show, most other customers gave
orders and
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
1163 E. 1st St., Portland, Ore.
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and N. W. Portland, Ore.

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Dry Goods.
HOGAN & CAMP
ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

DRESS GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the latest styles and fabrics,
comprising in part a beautiful line of
LUTIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, all colors.

PARIS OTTOMANS, SUEZ
SILK STRIPE CREPE,
BROCADE REFS.

ANILINE PLAIDS
MUSLIN DELAINES, &c.

From 25c yard to \$5.00.

In Shawls and Mantles.

We have everything new and desirable contain-
ing upwards of

200 of the Latest Styles

We have made such arrangements in New
York, that we will be continually in

New Patterns.

We have a large stock of broadcloths, and are
prepared to make MANTLES to order on

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

For ladies and Misses, a large assortment,
complete line of BRADLEY HOOP

and Children.

In the Hosiery Department,

We will find everything needed in English
German and Domestic Hosiery.

We have now a full line of those heavy foot
British Hosiery that have been in such demand.

We have a splendid stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres.

We would call the attention of Merchant Tailors
to these goods, having been brought in

we will sell them low.

To Country Merchants

We would say that having opened for this
season, we are enabled to give our customers

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE PRICES

We have now a representative in New York
who will attend all business and receive all
orders and we will be glad to call on

Hogan & Camp,

149 Third-St.

NEW STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS

Ready-Made Clothing

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

BLOOMINGDALE & RUINE,

OF PHILADELPHIA

Are now opening a BRANCH of their large &
establishment, where will be found the

LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

Woolen Shirts,

Drawers, &c., in Minnesota.

At which will be sold Wholesale or Retail,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call
on the proprietors at the following address:

No. 23 THIRD-ST., OPPOSITE THE NORTH
WESTERN EXPRESS OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW LOT OF

LINEN COATS.

PLAIN LINEN DRESS
PANTS, &c.

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILLES VESTS.

All of which are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES

W. H. TEMPLE.

THIRD-ST.

Boots & Shoes.

BROWN'S

NEW YORK PRICES

20 per Cent. Saved

BUYING YOUR SHOES

BROWN'S

NEW STORE

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

125 Cases of

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is well known that our stock is the

Largest in the City.

And we are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

Merchants in the country can buy of us at

CHICAGO PRICES.

W. H. J. SMITH & CO.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE \$20 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PRIZES in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and

Michigan.

For further particulars of the GROVER &
BAKER'S S. M. CO., can have their choice of

machines by calling on their agent, Chicago City

Store, 113 Third Street, opposite

Chicago City Store, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S. Plain and Fancy Stitches done to order.

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

113,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Hook.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 200

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use by their possessor.

The Class Cloth-Pressor, (so popu-
lar) can only be had with these Machines.

E. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

NUMBER 235.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

This paper has a larger daily circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

GENERAL POPE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

It is reported that leading men in St. Louis have applied to the President to send Gen. Pope to that department, in the place of Gen. Schofield. So we are informed by the *La Crosse Republican* of September 10th. If such an application has been made, and the President directs the change of commanders, it will not be the first time, that a most difficult position has been assigned to General Pope—a position in which the faithful and energetic discharge of duty is certain to be followed by unbounded detraction.

We can readily understand how those most familiar with the military administration of Gen. Pope in Northern Missouri, during the summer of 1861, should now desire that affairs upon the Kansas border be replaced in his hands. Unless our recollection is at fault, Gen. Pope was able to repress the disloyalty of the Platte counties in Northern Missouri, and render the transportation of merchandise to Kansas through a district of which fully three-fourths of the residents were rebels, entirely secure; and this was done, by holding the prominent inhabitants, after explicit and timely notice, personally responsible in life and estate, for all outrages. Of course, rebels and the abettors of rebellion eyed at full cry in denunciation of these "arbitrary" measures—mouthing "habes corpus," "trial by jury" etc.,—but Pope never loosened his strong military grasp, for an instant, and the result was order and security, north of the Missouri river. Such a policy resolutely organized and enforced, would have prevented the Lawrence massacre. How General Pope would repair the consequences of undue indulgence and vacillation, in dealing with the barbarians of Western Missouri, we are unable to anticipate. But herein would consist the vast and most embarrassing responsibility of the position.

If Gen. Pope is transferred to St. Louis, we should regard the opportunity as most favorable, for merging the Department of the Northwest in a "Department of the Missouri." Henceforth, hostilities against the Sioux Indians and other warlike tribes of the Northwest, will be confined to the valley of the Missouri river—with Forts Randall and Pierre for a basis of operations. The demonstration of Shibley, through the heart of the country east of that river—the defeats sustained by the Sioux at the Coteau du Missouri, which must be as fruitful of favorable results, as we now know the victory of Wood Lake last year to have been—the movements of Sully during the next sixty days, which cannot be barren of success; and, finally, the constant and vigorous patrol of the whole region south of Devil's Lake, which we may expect from Hatch's Battalion, and if necessary, by a second battalion of Minnesota Rangers—certainly these events of the past and arrangements for the immediate future, have removed the Sioux campaign to the Missouri river; and we hope and believe that another season will witness its vigorous prosecution westward.

Candor and a just regard for the public interests require us to avow that, as we survey and estimate what has transpired in the Sioux War, St. Paul, much more Milwaukee, have ceased to be proper locations for the Headquarters of the General who shall direct the Dakota campaign now progressing under Sully, and to be renewed early next spring. St. Louis, with its natural command of the navigation of the Missouri river, should be the Headquarters of a Department of the Missouri, enlarged and organized on a scale adequate to repress all outrages upon the people of Kansas by white barbarians, and thoroughly to chastise and subdue the red barbarians, who encumber and infest the Great Plains between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains.

We hope therefore to hear that this Military Department is restored to its former proportions, which comprised the whole basin of the Missouri; and that General Pope, with Headquarters transferred to St. Louis, will be suffered to deal with the savages of Western Missouri; and next spring, with the first gale of the Great Plains, carry out his plans of Indian subjugation and pacification to the Piedmont and Valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

REWARDED.
Bill Murray alias "Sweet William," has reaped his reward for the contemptible part he took in the malicious copperhead arrests and trials of the United States Provost Marshals. The details of his defeat will be found reported in our local column.

He sought to make political capital by his infamous course, and the reward he reaps is being kicked aside to give place to another. He was literally driven away from the Second ward by the sturdy fists of those whose favor he sought to curry, when he declared himself "ready to meet the government or any of its

pimps." However ready he may be to meet "government pimps," as he styles the soldiers, he seems to be inadequate to the task of meeting Second ward Irishmen, and does, pale and trembling in abject terror, from their presence.

Previously spurned by all men outside of his own party, he is now literally kicked by his former friends, and his champions who showed more courage than the valiant "Sweet William," were beaten for their tenacity.

The blood letting in the Second Ward last night was significant. It shows that a man can overstep the depths of ordinary lawlessness and become lawless even among those who are in the habit of re-warding meanness.

"Sweet William," must feel deterred to be driven by force from the polls in his own ward, but while the Copperheads decided that he should not be nominated for State Senator to-day, he illustrated the old saying: (with the exception that he ran without fighting.)

"He who fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day."

GEN. SULLY'S EXPEDITION.

We publish the following foot-note to Mr. J. W. Taylor's pamphlet upon the Sioux campaigns, from which it would appear that important results may be expected during the remainder of the season:

"I had supposed, when the first of these papers passed the press, that Sully's expedition on the Missouri river was dependent for supplies and transportation upon the steamer sent up for his use. I am informed, that this was by no means the case. The steamer carried large supplies for his use, and were furnished with a guard of two companies of infantry and two pieces of artillery. They were to make their way as rapidly as possible up the Missouri as far as the mouth of Sully's Lake, and then, by land, to reach Sully's Lake to co-operate with Sibley. The boats are designed to enable him to replenish his supplies after returning to the Missouri. His instructions extended to the middle of November; and General Pope's plan and wish is that General Sully's command should be kept on the Upper Missouri during the winter of 1863-4, to cover Minnesota and Dakota, and in the early spring of 1864, to take the field with a heavy cavalry force and complete the work west of the river."

ANOTHER INDIAN MURDER.

Capt. Cutter, who is in the city, received a letter yesterday from a member of his family at Anoka, stating that the body of Sergeant Edwards, of Champlin, had just been brought home.

Sergeant Edwards was a member of the late Capt. Cady's company. He was killed last Friday while he and Captain Butterfield, and another soldier, were going to Kingston from Pineville. They were about four miles from Pineville, when they were attacked by three Indians, and Edwards was shot almost dead. The others then left him to secure assistance, and when they returned they found him dead and scalped.

Mr. Edwards leaves a family at Champlin, Hennepin county, opposite Anoka.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, September 4.

Governor Hall:
There will be no invasion of Missouri by the people of Kansas.

The government and people of Missouri may be perfectly at ease on that subject. (Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

Gen. Schofield, aided by the son of that ripe old pro-slavery hunker, Tom Ewing, of Ohio, is, of course, bound to carry on the war on a conservative pro-slavery basis. He is consequently ready to protect Missouri from the vengeance of the outraged people of Kansas; but, when Quantrell, with his Missouri ruffians, enters Kansas, there is nothing to prevent his progress. As Gen. Ewing, Jr., says in his official report, published elsewhere, the prairies are "like a sea," and he (Quantrell) cannot be tracked. Schofield didn't telegraph the Governor of Kansas, that he and the people of his State would be protected from invasion by the people of Missouri. The citizens of Kansas love freedom, and consequently, from the conservative point of view, are abolitionists. The conservative policy protects slaveholders and persons of doubtful loyalty. Gen. Curtis was removed to allow full scope for the conservative programme, and Lawrence is the result.

While we condemn, in the most emphatic terms, the attempt (mentioned in our dispatches) of Indiana soldiers to summarily dispose of Dan Voorhees, the prominent copperhead chieftain of that State, we nevertheless point to it as an indication of the feeling entertained in the army towards Northern copperheads. It is an indication of what is in store for the blatant traitors, and at the close of the war they will not only be executed and hooted out of every decent community, but they will be obliged to call upon the very government they are now attempting to betray and destroy, to preserve their contemptible carcasses from being strung up to trees and lamp-posts. It would be better for a man never to have been born, than to be known (as they will be) as one who, in the hour of peril, aided and abetted the Southern Rebellion.

The nominee for Governor on the Democratic ticket, in conversation with a few days ago, said "there would be no contest this fall, as the party could not expect to achieve any success whatever, unless it had newspapers of controlled ability to advocate its cause."—*Manitowish Union*, 11th.

That is the unkindest cut of all. Mr. Welles might as well have said that the *Chatfield Democrat* and *St. Cloud Union* are not possessed of "ability and influ-

ence." We had supposed they were the heavy guns on which he relied to secure his election, but we doubt, after this display of gratitude, whether he would allow these editors without "ability and influence" to eat the crumbs that fall from his kitchen table. He is evidently ashamed of his company, and won't recognize his dogs though they wallow in the mire for his sake.

THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.

By reference to the following order it will be seen that every facility for securing the vote of the Minnesota soldiers will be afforded by the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 295.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved September 27, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to Volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of commissioners to the regiments of Minnesota Volunteers for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such accredited commissioners from Minnesota be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the Volunteers from that State, and allowed access to them for the purpose indicated.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPUBLICAN UNION LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

In the 10th Senatorial District, F. J. Stevens, of Steele county, has been nominated for the Senate. The Owatonna *Plaindealer* says of him:

Mr. Stevens is a man well known in the county, as a true-hearted Republican and of high moral worth and ability, and every way competent for the high position he is contending for. No better choice could have been made.

The Convention for the 6th District, held at Watertown, nominated for representatives, W. G. Butler, of Wright county.

Mr. Butler was an able member of the last House, and Mr. Letford was also in the legislature some years ago.

It was stated yesterday morning by a city contemporary that Knoxville was evacuated by the rebels, and that the Union forces were following day by day. The statement was based, and was true, and it would not be fair to pass judgment before we know what the strategy and what the result were. We need not say that the permanent occupation of Knoxville would be a heavy blow to us; and we cannot believe that it will be allowed. Further intelligence from that point and Chattanooga is awaited with anxiety.—*Richmond Whig*, Sept. 4.

Of course it was a "strategic move." How does the *Whig* like the "strategy" and it is still anxious to hear "from that point and Chattanooga."

The *Toronto Globe* says of the gold mines recently discovered about thirty-five miles from Quebec, that there can be no doubt that gold exists in considerable quantities in the region, but there is reason to believe that, like the deposits of North Carolina, large capital will be needed to dig and crush the matrix in which it lies, and the returns will not be more ample than those of ordinary industrial enterprises.

The affection entertained for the Confederate service and the discipline in force among the rebels, are illustrated by the following from the *Richmond Whig*:
Capt. J. R. Rhodes, of the 1st Confederate Infantry, has been recently captured, and is now in the hands of the Union forces. He is a man of high rank and is well known in the army. He is now being held at a military prison.

The report that the flag which Major Anderson had with him at the original surrender of Sumter, had been captured by the rebels a few days ago, is said to be wholly untrue.

The *Herald's* letter states that it has been discovered that the old iron clad Battery at Cummings' Point forms the cover of the Magazine of Fort Greig. The rebels have recently taken to firing large slabs of iron, a foot in length and four or five inches in width, bound together with strong wire. They are intended expressly for the monitors, and are thrown with a view of getting them under the turrets and preventing their revolving.

A Morris Island letter to the *Tribune*, states, that the rebels have recently taken to firing large slabs of iron, a foot in length and four or five inches in width, bound together with strong wire. They are intended expressly for the monitors, and are thrown with a view of getting them under the turrets and preventing their revolving.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 10th has the following allusion to the waste-paper factory, who recently descended on his sufferings at Market Hall, in this city:

The Union demonstration at Lancaster, yesterday, the home of Dr. Olds, will surprise the public. Twenty thousand people and a procession several miles long, show that the people of Fairfield county are not all of the Doctor's political persuasion. If he wants to retain his position as a martyr, he must contrive to get into a Lincoln battle again. His supply of waste paper is about given out.

If figures don't lie, somebody made a good calculation concerning the Indian expedition. They left Camp Pope on the 16th of June, taking ninety days supplies, and reached Fort Snelling on the 12th of September, having been absent eighty-nine days.

We are indebted to Hon. H. M. Rice for a valuable collection of War Maps, that have been drafted for the use of the government. They are invaluable as furnishing a complete guide, by which a correct idea of the positions of the armies in the field can be obtained.

Col. MILLER has been relieved of the command of the forces in garrison, and ordered to assume command at Fort Snelling.

—Mrs. Lincoln and son, accompanied by Mrs. Doubleday, reached New York on Tuesday last. She paid a high compliment to the New York policemen, who showed her attentions.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE DISASTROUS ASSAULT ON SUMTER.

Gilmore Supplied with Greek Fire.

The Rebels Firing Iron Slabs.

Negley Engages Bragg at Dug Gap.

TROOPS FROM LEE'S ARMY GOING TO CHARLESTON.

Contemptible Letter from Earl Russell Concerning English Pirates.

MACE WINS A PRIZE FIGHT.

Four Steamers Burned at St. Louis.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Details of the Assault on Fort Sumter. Gen. Gilmore Authorized to Burn Charleston—Rebels Firing Large Slabs of Iron.

New York, Sept. 13.

A Morris Island letter of the 9th to the *Herald*, gives an account of the recent boat expedition against Fort Sumter. The flotilla, consisted of between twenty-five and thirty boats, manned by over 1,000 sailors under command of Lt. Commanding Williams, of the Wissahickon, and 100 marines under command of Captain McCauley. The entire force was commanded by Commodore Stevens, of the Monitor *Pascale*.

The boats were towed within a short distance of Fort Sumter when they advanced. The boats under Commander Porter landed, and attempted to run up the ruins to the parapet. They were fired upon by musketry, and hand grenades were thrown down upon them. The boats were so sharp they were unable to reach the parapet.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.
A private note received here to-day from Fort Charleston, says that about thirty-five boats composed the recent expedition to Fort Sumter, and only a portion of the forces landed, and some of the boats having grounded on the shoals. But for this there would probably have been a terrific result.

FROM LA CROSSE.

Destructive Fire—Several Buildings Burned—Loss \$20,000.

LA CROSSE, Sept. 14.
A fire at 4 o'clock this morning completely burned down the La Crosse Hotel, and several stores and sheds in the rear. It also destroyed the brick buildings occupied by Steinman & Co., the Batavian Bank, Colton & Whaley's, and an iron works building owned by a Mr. Bacon of Connecticut.

Four houses were burned. The goods were mostly saved.

The total loss is about \$20,000; insurance about \$10,000.

Guerrilla Robbery in Kentucky.

New York, Sept. 14.
A Glasgow Kentucky dispatch to the *Tribune* says a party of guerrillas, of a very irregular character, commanded by Hamilton, numbering about 300, appeared at the crossing of the Burkesville and Tompkinsville pikes, where a camp meeting was in session. They dashed among the people, producing great panic and scattering the congregation. The ladies were robbed of the jewelry and men of their watches and purses. Many valuable horses were stolen.

Col. Harvey, commanding here, immediately sent forward a party of cavalry to intercept them. They were within five miles of this place.

Blockade Runners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.
The Navy Department has received information of the capture on the 22d ult., in latitude 26, longitude 50, by the steamer Cayuga, of a blockade runner, from Galveston. She had the Switzerland flag flying, and is owned by J. C. Kahn, consul of Switzerland, at Galveston.

Her cargo consisted of eighty bales of cotton.

The Cayuga also captured the schooner J. T. Davis off Rio Grande, having run out of the same port. She had no colors, papers or log book. Her cargo consisted of ninety-seven bales of cotton. Both vessels were sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

The Way Secretary Chase Proposes to Celebrate the Capture of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.
It is rumored at Washington that Secretary Chase will celebrate the capture of Charleston, by the resumption of specie payment at the U. S. Treasury. The receipts of gold are said to be enormous and it is believed that if specie payments were resumed, the demand for gold would be reduced one million of dollars per week. The authority for this statement is not very reliable.

The Draft in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.
The draft will commence here on Wednesday.

important. To-day our forces occupied Culpepper, and it is believed that a rapid cavalry picket is on this side of the Rapidan. The retreat seems to be general.

There is no movement towards any of the lower Gaps in the region of Virginia. The rebels cannot be inaugurating another invasion scheme. The movement is regarded as strange as it is unexpected.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Ovation to Burnside—Supplies Captured—The Cumberland Gap Prisoners—Burnside's March.

New York, Sept. 14.
A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cincinnati, confirms the reported ovation which our troops received in Knoxville on its occupation by the Federals. The town was decked with flags which had been hidden for years. Burnside made an address to a large meeting, after its occupation.

On the day after Foster arrived, a procession of women who came from the country, was nearly a mile long. Valuable machine shops and foundries were found in Knoxville. Also two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat and many thousand bags.

The prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap were of the 1st Virginia and 1st Georgia and several companies of artillery. They surrendered unconditionally. The Georgia regiment, 800 strong was captured once before by Burnside at Knoxville Island.

The night of the 7th, two companies of our troops stole through the rebel pickets and burned a mill, which supplied the rebels with meal, in sight of the rebel camp.

Burnside was to return to Knoxville, Tenn., where he will remain until the decision of the War Department, in regard to his resignation is made.

Small bodies of rebels are still near the Virginia line. The saltpetre works which the rebels have, are now within our lines.

Ready communication can't be had with Rosecrans.

All of Burnside's troops marched over 250 miles, and a portion over 300 miles. They averaged 20 miles a day, over difficult roads. In the whole campaign, but one casualty occurred of sickness. There is so little that the Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Knoxville, is asked to be relieved for want of work.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

An Engagement with Bragg—No Details—Bragg's Descent.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 12.
No details of Negley's engagement at Dug Gap have come in. From all we can gather, the casualties were light.

Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout Mountain.

Bragg's division was also engaged at Dug Gap, four miles north of Lafayette, where the main column of Bragg's army was the scene of an engagement.

It is thought that Bragg failed to lose the control over his line of retreat to Rome, and retreated slowly to avoid a repetition of the scenes of the Tullahoma retreat, and prevent straggling. Nevertheless, large numbers of deserters come in daily. Three hundred and thirty of the 9th Tennessee regiment came in a Military matters quiet. The people arrived here since the evacuation and large numbers are said to be on the missing list.

General Crittenden is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Watching for Pirates—Prize Fight—Polish Victory—Earl Russell's Reply to the Emancipation Society.

New York, Sept. 14.
The Hansa from Southampton, 5th, has arrived and brings the following news, that has not been covered by previous arrivals.

The British sloop *Gryser* returned from Wexford, where she had been waiting intelligence of the pirate Florida's position, which had been running rampant off the west coast of Ireland.

Two more fast steamers left Clyde for Nassau to run the blockade, and two other powerful steamers are fitting out.

It is reported that Russia will send ambassadors to Paris, with a scheme of separate Polish Constitution.

The Polish insurgents had gained a great victory at Jonaw. Russia had ordered forty-eight reserve regiments to join the active army.

The following is Lord Russell's reply relative to the steam Rams in the Mersey:

Gentlemen I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely the fitting out or equipping of two powerful iron plated steam Rams which are intended to be used in hostilities against the government and people of the United States.

My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both the Treasury and Home Departments have, at my request, made anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam Rams.

You are aware that by the foreign enlistment act a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty, when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some state or community in friendship with her Majesty. It is necessary to prove both the equipment and intention. It is necessary to have the evidence of a credible witness.

I was in hopes when I began to read your memorial that you would furnish the steam Rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the government and people of the United States, but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so and it is believed that so and so.

You must be aware, however, that, according to British law, prosecution cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, unless upon affidavit of credible witnesses as in other cases of misdemeanor and crimes. Such likewise is the law in the United States.

Yours, &c., RUSSELL.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM TEXAS.

New York, Sept. 14.
Richmond papers say a despatch from Mobile gives the following in reference to affairs in Texas:

Wages are paid in Texas for field hands, Negroes sold at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. Upwards of 100,000 slaves have arrived from Louisiana, and Mississippi planters and speculators are going beyond slavepurchasing to purchase or hire.

Good beef on foot is eight cents per pound. Vegetables are cheap. Cattle bring \$30. Coffee thirty-five cents per pound.

At Brownsville, Texas, the planters were cheerfully according assistance to the Port.

Pendleton has been elected Governor, by a small majority. Herbert, Sexton and Branch are elected to Congress.

Military matters quiet. The people and troops are prepared to repel invasion. Indians are troublesome on the frontier.

An average of 14 vessels are constantly off Galveston, blockading the harbor. Great confidence is felt in General Magruder.

The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large. Wheat and corn enough has been raised to supply the western bank of the Mississippi for two years to come, if not a grain is sold in the interval.

The summer has been very dry. Cotton picking commenced in August. About 150,000 bales of the old crops are now in the State.

FROM INDIANA.

Troops Ordered to Active Service—Soldiers Attempt to Hang Dan Voorhees.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.
All the United States troops in Indiana except the Provost Guard have been sent to the field. Gen. Willcox has been ordered to report to General Burnside for active duty.

As the 2d battalion of the 63d Indiana Regiment was returning from Terre Haute on Saturday, an attempt was made by some of their number to hang Hon. Dan Voorhees, who was on the train. He was rescued by the officers, but was compelled to leave the train at Green Castle.

Steamers Burned at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.
A fire on the levee last night destroyed the steamers Imperial, Hiawatha, Post Boy and Jesse K. Bell. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as an attempt was made to burn the Imperial Saturday night. Loss about \$200,000. The Imperial was a St. Louis and New Orleans packet, valued at \$75,000. She had been laid up some time on account of low water. Two-thirds of her value is supposed to be covered by insurance. The Post Boy was about a 700 ton, running in the lower river trade, valued at \$30,000 and insured for \$20,000. The Jesse K. Bell was a stern wheel boat, owned by parties in Cincinnati, valued at \$30,000 and probably insured.

The Mississippi Opened for Through Business.

New York, Sept. 14.
General Banks has issued orders opening the Mississippi for through business without any restrictions.

Movement of Rebel Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.
A lady who has arrived in Washington from Richmond states that for ten days previous to her departure, several regiments daily passed through that city going south.

Greek Fire Sent to Charleston.

New York, Sept. 14.
A large supply of incendiary shells, or in other words "Greek fire," was sent to General Gilmore by the steamer *Argo*, and they are by this time probably being used with effect against Charleston.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

NUMBER 236.

The Saint Paul Press.

National United States Official Paper.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other in Minnesota, and is published for the purpose of giving the people of this State and Territory the latest news and intelligence.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

THE COPPERHEAD THEORY.

The Copperheads met according to appointment yesterday, and set up their men for the people to knock over in November. The Convention throughout, was a heavy affair, as Copperheads assemble generally in a most remarkable manner, being that one-tenth of the delegates were partially sober. Punditism let loose, gave a feeble description of the scene; howling, cheering, cursing, stamping, &c., was a prominent feature in the proceedings, but as that was in keeping with the character of the crowd we pass it by.

The Union ticket having struck consternation into their ranks, the Copperheads were inhumanities. Candidates were numerous, each one having his champion, who were ready to injure the physiognomy of their brother Copperheads upon the slightest provocation. The contest was so warm that many of the virtuous delegates could not resist the opportunity for a speculation, and accordingly sold themselves on both sides. To be more explicit, we mean to say that delegates sold themselves to the friends of rival parties, receiving cash in hand from both candidates (or the friends of both). That too is characteristic of Copperheads, for those who would betray their country for the prospect of future advantage, could be purchased cheap, where the cash is paid.

It is just possible that some of the successful ones secured their positions by buying up the same delegates twice, when their opponents had only bought them once. We are aware that it is impossible to cast any aspersions upon a Copperhead, but still we may have occasion, during the canvass, to particularize in this matter, and raise the question how certain men happen to be upon the Copperhead ticket.

In the First District a compromise was effected on the candidate for Senator. Strother had secured the delegation, but his friends, knowing what an ignorant and egregious ass he is, induced him to retire on the laurels won in ignominiously defeating "Sweet William" at the primary elections. It is currently reported that a portion of the consideration which induced him to withdraw, was the pledge that he should occupy the position held by Judge Chatfield last year, namely, the Copperhead nominee for U. S. Senator during the next contest.

However that may be, John A. Peckham was nominated for the Senate. Mr. Peckham has resided in the city for some time, but until somewhat recently has not mingled in politics. Latterly he has sacrificed his respectability by taking in charge the Copperhead organization, and "running the machine." He will be remembered as the High Priest of the Eighth of January Festival, last winter, at which, with the exception of the midnight orgies of the Knights of the Golden Circle, the most treasonable sentiments ever uttered in Minnesota were expressed. The leading genius in this affair, is the man that the Copperheads are willing to trust in the important position of State Senator, and we have no reason to believe their confidence will be betrayed.

If any one supposed that Justice Strother was set entirely aside because he gave up the Senatorship, he was mistaken. He controls too large a Copperhead vote, and consequently was the first nominee for Representative. It is hardly necessary to tell the people of this city who Fleet Strother is. A miserable, drunken lout, for a few years since, he has since his election as Justice of the Peace in the Second Ward, improved in this respect, but the ground work is still there. He is now, a puffed up, perfumed, ignorant and conceited coxcomb. We can no better describe him than by placing in his mouth the words attributed some years ago by W. Shakespeare, to one Dogberry:

Dost thou not suspect my place? Dost thou not suspect my years?—Dost thou not see me down—in an ass? But, masters, remember that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet I am an ass; I am a wise fellow; and, which is more, an officer; and, which is more, a householder; and, which is more, as pretty a piece of flesh as any is in St. Paul; and one that knows the law, go to; and a rich fellow enough, go to; and a fellow that hath had losses; and one that hath two wives, and every thing hand-some about him—bring him away. O, that I had been written down—in an ass.

All question of loyalty aside, it would be a burning disgrace to have the leading city in the State represented in the legislature by such a low ignorant fellow, a petty Justice who has magnified his office to such proportions, that in his own estimation he exceeds in position the President of the United States.

This fellow displayed his brilliancy at the meeting held in front of the Court House last, June, concerning the suppression of the Chicago Times.

His speech was as violently disloyal as it was murderous of the English language, to say nothing of his quotation from the classics when he called the Republicans, "a damned genus." The more we consider it, the more disgusting his nomination becomes and we drop it for the present.

C. B. Shanley, Strother's colleague on

the representative ticket, is a man of no prominence, or intelligence. Among the Copperhead crew, he is noted for the virulence of his treason, and that accounts for his nomination. He presided at the Times meeting alluded to above, and announced that the object of the meeting was to take into account the "exaggerations" which had fallen upon our country. Contemptible in every respect, he is the last lair that secures the triumphant election of the Union nominees in the First District.

In the Twenty-first District, John B. Brislin was nominated for the Senate. Mr. Brislin is a well known lawyer of this city, a member of the last Legislature, and decidedly Copperhead. He was posted as the leading orator at the "Eighth of January Festival," but owing to ill health failed to appear. He was published on the legislative roll last winter, as thirty-one years of age, and is enrolled this summer at thirty-six. At this rate, it would be hardly safe to elect him for a two year's position, as he would certainly be too old to serve the last year. Mr. Brislin owes it to himself to explain this singular circumstance, as others of our citizens have done.

Mr. Von Hamm, the nominee for the House in this District, was a candidate for Register of Deeds, but not being selected for that position, did not seek the one he now occupies. As his acceptance is somewhat doubtful, his posthumous special mention this morning.

On the County ticket, Mr. Thompson, the candidate for Sheriff, in opposition to Col. Robertson, is the weakest that could have been made. Though he has been a resident of the city for ten or twelve years, but little is known of him, and that little by no means redounds to his credit. He is an extreme Copperhead as a matter of course.

Mr. Smith, renominated for Treasurer, has already held the office seven years, and without disparaging the manner in which he has performed his duties, we can say that it is time the books passed into other hands. Mr. Whitney of the Union nominee, is in every way as competent as Mr. Smith, and is a poor man, while the present incumbent and candidate for re-election, has acquired a competence from the revenue of the office.

The other candidates, we do not need to mention in detail. They are all sound on the Copperhead question.

A large number of Union men were at the Convention and enjoyed the proceedings largely.

The Union and Copperhead tickets are now in the field, and it only remains for the people to record their verdict. Far-nest, faithful labor will secure the triumphant election of the Union ticket, and consign the Copperheads to their appropriate location, perdition.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

The nominations in the Second District are: for Senator, Ansell Smith of Chicago; for Representatives, Jesse H. Soule and Robert B. Henry.

In Dakota county N. N. Thompson has been nominated for Senator, and Reese of Hastings, and S. C. Howell of Greenleaf, for Representatives.

The County nominations were: for Treasurer, D. W. Trux of Nininger; for Sheriff, H. J. Taylor of Lewiston; for Probate Judge, Jefferson Ray of Empire City.

BRIGADIER GEN. SANBORN.

Our dispatches this morning contain the welcome intelligence that Col. John B. Sanborn, formerly of the Fourth Minnesota, has been appointed Brigadier General. This is a just appreciation of merit, and an appointment especially grateful to the citizens of Minnesota.

General Sanborn has earned the star on the battlefield, and we trust he may long survive to wear it.

MAINE, as true as the needle to the pole, rolls in a Union majority of 14,010 as far as heard from, and the returns not yet in were strongly Republican last year. The Legislature is an improvement over last year—the Senate being unanimously Union. Full returns appear in the telegraphic column.

THE Madison, Wisconsin, papers having published the enrollment list, the people have gone thoroughly into the work of correcting the enrollment lists, and have a regular organization to carry on the work. The consequence is that a large number of persons who escaped, are being added to the lists. Ninety-seven names have already been discovered in the First Ward, having been omitted from the enrollment, and still the work of discovery goes on.

It is impossible that this city should have been enrolled without omissions. Wouldn't it be well to have a similar organization in St. Paul?

GEN. GRANT has arrived in New Orleans, and had a grand levee at the residence of Gen. Banks, on the evening of the 4th inst. The troops under command of Major Gen. Washburne, were reviewed on the 4th by Gens. Grant and Banks. Subsequent to the review, Gen. Grant met with an accident. He was mounted on a restive horse, which became frightened and attempted to run away; coming in collision with a carriage, the horse partly fell on the General. His injuries are not of a formidable nature.

COLONEL MILLER will assume command at the Fort to-day.

Our Army Correspondence.

FROM THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

CROSSING THE TENNESSEE RIVER—A TALK WITH THE REBELS—NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT DISCOVERED—REBEL CONSCRIPTION—CHATTANOOGA—ROSCRAANS—COL. MILLER'S NOMINATION IN THE ARMY.

CAMP, NEAR SHELL MOUND, TENN., September 4, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press: As this portion of the country is about to become the theatre of important events, an "inkling" of what is going on may be interesting.

On Sunday last (Aug. 30) a move was made across the Tennessee river, at different points, from Jasper down to Stephenson. Our bridge was the first to cross at the confluence of Bat creek.

We crossed on rafts and in canoes made by Companies F and C of the Second Minnesota, for the purpose, as no pontoons were at hand.

The main force of the rebels left this side of the river several days before we crossed, only leaving one company as picket, and they have left as soon as they saw that we were going to cross, but it is reported that nearly the whole company was "gubbed" before they got far.

Some of our boys crossed the river while the rebel pickets were upon the opposite bank, and spent an hour in a sociable chat. They were anxious to have our boys come over and talk with them, and made faithful promises to let them back when they wished. Finally our boys took a boat and proceeded over, but hesitated when they got almost to shore, until the rebels left their guns upon the bank and again assured them that no harm would be done.

As two of our boys were coming about the post took off his belt and pistol and threw it back on the bank. As soon as the boat reached shore, they rushed down and shook hands as heartily as though they had been old "chums."

They expressed themselves tired of the war and wished it to end speedily. They said their officers told them that we pressed all deserters into the ranks and made them fight. One of them kept upon the bank to notify the rest when their officers were coming, so that their pledge might not be broken by having our boys kept. When the officer was seen coming our boys jumped into the "skiff" and glided back to "Yankeeedom."

As two of our boys were coming about yesterday, they stayed to the top of one of these magnificent West Tennessee mountains, which overlooks the whole country for miles about. Here they unexpectedly came to a neighborhood of New England people. They were from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine. One family had lived in Stillwater, Minnesota. They were highly pleased to see the "blue coats," and made them stop to dinner. What a contrast between this peaceful and those where Southern people predominate. The first marked change was the presence of a neat looking school house. Their dwellings were surrounded by a finely cultivated patch instead of weeds. On entering their houses, the change was still more striking. The first marked change was the neat carpet overlaid on a well jointed. The walls were handsomely papered instead of being rough, full of pins, and so open that a cat could be thrown out of doors, in any direction, as most country houses in the South. Some of these people were from Massachusetts and Maine. One family had lived in Stillwater, Minnesota. They were highly pleased to see the "blue coats," and made them stop to dinner.

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LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON!

A WHITE FLAG FLOATS FROM MOULTRIE.

HALF OF JAMES ISLAND CAPTURED.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MAINE.

14,000 UNION MAJORITY

Pleasanton Totally Routs the Rebels.

Terrible Bread Riot in Mobile.

GEN. GILMORE PROMOTED.

Colonel Sanborn a Brigadier General.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pleasanton's Advance to the Rapidan—Stuart's Rebel Cavalry Defeated—Jones' Ditch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 14.

Gen. Pleasanton has advanced to the Rapidan. The rebels were in position, with strong forces of infantry and cavalry to prevent our crossing.

Our casualties yesterday were three killed and four wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Custor, but not seriously hurt.

[Special to the Herald.]—The citizens of Culpeper state that Stuart reviewed 6,000 rebel cavalry there, and he was in command yesterday.

The Herald's dispatch from the Rapidan, of the 14th, says: "The first marked change was the presence of a neat looking school house. Their dwellings were surrounded by a finely cultivated patch instead of weeds. On entering their houses, the change was still more striking. The first marked change was the neat carpet overlaid on a well jointed. The walls were handsomely papered instead of being rough, full of pins, and so open that a cat could be thrown out of doors, in any direction, as most country houses in the South. Some of these people were from Massachusetts and Maine. One family had lived in Stillwater, Minnesota. They were highly pleased to see the 'blue coats,' and made them stop to dinner."

Gen. Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left, at Brandy Station, and drove them from crest to crest, by a series of brilliant and gallant charges.

Gen. Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left, at Brandy Station, and drove them from crest to crest, by a series of brilliant and gallant charges.

Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars with stores leave for the South.

Our men charged through the town with artillery, capturing 104 prisoners and three guns, two twelve and one six pounder. These latter were posted on a commanding eminence just beyond the town of Culpeper, and were charged upon by Gen. Custor of Gen. Kilpatrick's division and taken with nearly all their men.

Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying enemy. Col. Chapin, of the 3rd Indiana cavalry commanding the 1st brigade, having the advance, pursued them past Cedar mountain and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night.

The fight was opened by Buford, who had sent the advance, and who knew exactly where to look for the enemy, as he has fought the same ground over several times.

Gen. Custor was slightly wounded by a shot, while he killed his horse. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Virginia Cavalry was captured in a skirmish, three miles this side of Culpeper. A bugler of the 7th Illinois was killed. We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the Railroad depot at Culpeper. The guns were English, with sabre bayonets.

The citizens of Culpeper say that Stuart reviewed 6,000 rebel cavalry there Saturday, and he was in command yesterday.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A White Flag Flying Over Fort Moultrie—Half of James Island in Our Possession.

PORTFESS MONROE, Sept. 15.

A transport arrived from Hilton Head reports the arrival of the Relief boat Cosmopolitan from Morris Island, Friday evening, at which time a white flag was flying over Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island.

The monitors were lying between Sumter and Moultrie.

Capt. Higgs of the Relief boat passed Charleston fort at four p. m., on Saturday, and saw the white flag still flying over Moultrie.

FROM MAINE.

Election Returns—Corey, Republican, Elected—Great Union Gains.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—5 p. m.

Bath gives a strong Union majority. Corey, Union, for Governor 1021, Bradley, Democrat 529.

Lewiston gives Corey 550 majority. A gain of from 175 to 200.

Auburn gives a Republican gain of 75 votes.

Intelligence from East of the Kennebec, shows strong Republican gains.

Return from six Wards give Corey 2,201 Bradley 1,650, being a Republican gain of 260, which will probably be still more increased by returns of other Wards.

The following is the vote of some of the chief towns:

Augusta gives Corey Union, for Governor 390 majority. A net gain of 126 for the Republicans.

Scarboro gives Corey 201 majority, a gain of 43.

Bangor gives Corey 840 majority, a net gain of 385.

Bever gives Corey 300 majority, a gain of 108.

Biddleford gives Corey 608, Bradley 737.

Lacomb gives Corey 675, Bradley 390. Portland will give 650 Union majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

REPLY, Sept. 14.

This county has gone overwhelmingly for Corey.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14, 1:30 a. m.

The returns from 187 towns, give Corey 42,455, Bradley, Dem. 29,439. Union majority 14,016.

The same towns last year gave Co. 39,439, B. 24,439. Republican majority then 4,481, which shows a Union net gain of 9,535. This includes about five-eighths of the aggregate vote of the State.

The aggregate vote in the town is 72,394 against 63,359, last year which shows an increase of 19,035, which will amount probably to 25,000 in the State, making 115,500 votes against 88,501 of last year.

The towns to be heard from give a Republican majority last year. The Union ticket has probably carried every county in the State.

The House of Representatives which stood last year 107 republicans to 74 democrats, will stand better this year for the Union party, they having gained as far as heard from three or four members without losing any.

The Senate last year stood 26 republicans to two democrats, and three peace democrats. This year it will be unanimously Union.

FROM MOBILE.

Terrible Bread Riot—600 Soldiers' Wives Expelled—Sept. 11.

Refugees lately arrived in our lines, bring exciting reports of the terrible conditions of affairs in the southeast.

One man, who left Mobile the 5th, states that there was a terrible riot of soldiers' wives in Mobile on the 4th. About 600 women and children collected at Spring Hill, armed with knives and hatchets, and marched through the principal streets carrying banners inscribed with "Bread or Blood," "Peace," and the like inscriptions.

Being soldiers' wives, the proceedings were violent, at by the soldiers, who made but little resistance.

Several stores were broken open—one owned by a Jew, who struck one of the women. Some policemen present arrested the Jew and beat him severely.

Many citizens left town—among them our informant, who says the riot was increasing when he left.

Rebel cavalry in our front are very active, probably making some movement. Small skirmishes are frequent, but they amount to little. Our forces generally are successful in these small affairs.

FROM MEXICO.

French Soldiers Assassinated—The President Minister—Best Home—Corwin Reported Dismissed—A False Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana the 9th, arrived to-night.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 3th had been received.

There was great scarcity of food in Mexico.

Many of the inhabitants had been imprisoned for assassination of French soldiers and refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

The Peruvian Minister had received his passports and had been ordered to leave the country for having written to Juarez.

It was rumored that Corwin had been tendered his passports also, but this is not confirmed.

Reports that Doldado and Commonford had declared in favor of the new regime, turned out to be false.

A French conveyer from Mexico to Vera Cruz was captured by guerrillas at Solida, and the greater part of the guard killed.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Price Near Little Rock With 15,000 Men—Marmaduke Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.

Special dispatch to the Commercial, dated Brownsville, Arkansas, Sept. 2d says:

General Steele arrived here last evening. His force will come up to-day. The rebels are in a strong position four miles, this side of Little Rock. Their force is estimated at 17,000 and thirty to fifty guns.

Kirby Smith has gone to Red River leaving Price in command.

The rebel General Marmaduke, was wounded in the leg in the recent engagement at Bayou Metoer.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Insurrection Increasing—Urgent Call for Troops—Particulars Concealed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The Havana steamer brings the following:

Troubles in San Domingo are increasing. The rebels are in great force, and the General in command of the Spanish troops calls for more soldiers. Merchant ships were seized and pressed into the service to carry troops. Several war steamers had gone to Puerto Plata.

Troops were coming in from Matanzas and Cardenas, to be sent to San Domingo.

Particulars are carefully concealed from the public here.

It was feared that the great lack of rain in Cuba would render the coming crop very small.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Blunt's Victory—Sufferings of Union Men.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.

The Gazette's Leavenworth dispatch says, Gen. Blunt's army, on the 14th, was at Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched 25 miles in nine days; fought two battles, and captured the rebels 100,000 square miles of territory.

Refugees from rebel conscription are coming into Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are mentioned as indescribable. More than 100 Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion began.

Supply trains running regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. Fort Smith will be the Headquarters for operations during the winter.

Rebel

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Office—At the Bridge.

The Rebel Press.

The Knoxville Register has commenced its migrations through the Southern Confederacy, precisely after the amusing fashion set by that other unquenchable Tennessee rebel organ, the Memphis Appeal, which has moved from town to town and State to State in the South, as our armies advanced, until now it is published away down in Georgia.

The Register has made a leap from Knoxville to Cleveland, near the Georgia State line, but as Burnside's army is a few miles north of Cleveland, and Rosecrans' army a short distance south of it, and the Register is thus between two fires, we fear it will not be found convenient to issue it any length of time from that locality. After Cleveland, Atlanta would be the next most eligible point for publication; but there is one Tennessee paper, the Appeal, stationed there already, and beside, militarily viewed, Atlanta is no better than Cleveland, but rather worse. We advise all these wretched and ranting rebel newspapers to commit harikari at once. They have done immense damage to the South, and their annihilation will be of prodigious benefit to it—particularly when it is considered that their places are at once filled, as our armies advance, by loyal, logical, grammatical and well printed journals.

The London Times Staff.

The London Times makes some remarkably absurd comments—remarkably absurd for the London Times, we mean—in relation to the three iron-clad vessels which the rebels are arming and equipping against us. The nub of the absurdity is the following sentence: "We (the English) should ask ourselves with what feelings we should regard similar proceedings on the part of others." Now, what has that to do with making money? What has it to do with keeping? What has it to do with such ideas? What has the "Emperor of China" to do with them? They are fat, ridiculous, preposterous. It is trifling with the solemn theme of *Ex. d.* to suggest them—to talk about them to others as we should like them to do to us. Coming from an American journal, such a remark might have a certain apocryphal and pungency; but, coming from the London Times, it shows that that journal has at last gone clean daff.

Aerial Shipments.

Paris correspondents write that the Grand Duke Maximilian is anxious to mount the Mexican throne, but he first demands the fulfillment of three conditions, the first of which is that the United States Government shall recognize the new order of things in Mexico. The Grand Duke need not have gone on enumerating any additional conditions. He might have stopped with the first. That he made such a condition indicates a fantastical ignorance of the public sentiment and state of affairs in this country not all creditable to Herzog Max. If he delay assuming the scepter, or rather, we should say, the shepherd's crook of Mexico, until the United States Government recognize the Forey usurpation, he may long continue to enjoy himself in his new palace at Trieste, but he will never have an opportunity of reveling in the halls of the Montezumas.

NEWS ITEMS.

The individual who originated the ingenious idea of selling two cent stamps, by advertising "portraits of Jackson" for twenty-five cents, which we noticed some days since, proves, on an investigation of the case, to be a youth of about sixteen. When questioned in regard to the matter, he admitted the offense, and stated, as an excuse, that he had just returned from a boarding school, the Principal of which was accustomed to impress upon the pupils the importance of advertising as a means of success in business, and that his little operation was for the purpose of testing the truth of his instructor's theory.

Much complaint is made by soldiers, who were disabled in the Mexican and other wars, in consequence of their pensions having been diminished from six dollars to four and two dollars per month, in accordance with the recommendation of the medical examiners appointed under a late act of Congress, on the ground that their disabilities by wounds had been so reduced as to justify the curtailment of their pensions. The principle is of general application.

The Pope has just addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes upon the disorders which recently occurred in New York. His Holiness exhorts the prelate to make every exertion in order to restore union to the Americans, and to put an end to the civil war is never once alluded to in the Papal letter. Slavery is not even mentioned, and there is little to indicate that Pius IX. is speaking to a prelate who exercises his ministry in a triumph of that human equity, the principles of which are contained in the Gospel.

A letter from Goodspeed's battery, right wing of Rosecrans' army, states that the men, 145 in number, all from Ohio, recently took a vote for Governor, which stood Brough 145, Vallandigham 1. The writer states that this is a true index of the feelings of the Ohio soldiers on the right wing in regard to their preference for Governor.

The New York Post says: "Hawthorne's new volume is called 'Our Old Home,' and contains, besides the English sketches which have appeared during the past year in the *Atlantic Monthly*, his 'Consular Experiences' in Liverpool, an

autobiographical record similar to the personal revelations he has given in the 'Scarlet Letter,' under the title of the 'Custom-house.' 'Our Old Home' will be issued in Boston and in London on the same day, the 19th of the month. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., doing the honors of publishing the new volume.

Fort Moultrie, according to reports of foreign officers, is mounted by one 600 and one 800-pounder Blakely gun, intended for rams, which are building. The guns came by way of Nassau.

No prisoners of war are hereafter to be enlisted without the consent of the department commander, until further inquiries are made into the history of the applicant.

The Knoxville Register has been removed to Cleveland, Tennessee.

—Ornithologists are puzzled over the addition which President Lincoln has made to their science, in giving web-foot to Uncle Sam (vide President's Springfield letter). It beats the ornithological paradoxes of New Holland.

—Forest draws better houses now in New York than he ever did. The Times' dramatic critic pronounces his style to be mellowed with years, and declares that his acting is finer than it was in his palmiest days.

—General Rosecrans, with Andy Johnson, is establishing civil authority in the loyal districts of Tennessee as rapidly as possible, with a view to the election of Congressmen to the next Congress. Nashville merchants now here have come for the purpose of urging Mr. Chase to modify the present tariff on trade in the Southwest.

The Raleigh (N.C.) Standard is full of proceedings of peace meetings from different correspondents, which fearlessly indorse the course of the Standard.

—General Heintzelman, it is stated, will be placed in command of the Texas expedition. His former service in that State for a number of years renders his appointment a good one.

—Eighty National banks, with a capital of ten and a half millions, have been authorized. The first installment of circulating notes will be ready in October.

—The Crittenden resolutions were offered at the Democratic convention, in Massachusetts, the other day, and voted down.

—A Washington letter says: "It is reported that important dispatches from Minister Corwin, relative to the establishment of an empire under French auspices in Mexico, have been received at the state department, which will throw considerable light upon the manner in which this measure was brought about. Speculation is rife as to the contents of these dispatches, but as yet no intimation of their contents has been made public."

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

INDIANS NEAR FORT ABERCROMBIE.—SENATOR RAMSEY'S TREATY EXPIRATION.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Sept. 16, 1863. I have just returned to this post from Fort Abercrombie, which place I left yesterday morning. On Tuesday evening, two scouts belonging to Capt. Barrett's company, came in from the vicinity of the Sheyenne and Maple rivers, where they saw unmistakable signs of Indians, and saw pursuing a fresh trail of half a dozen ponies, two or three Sioux emerged from a thicket close in the rear of the scouts, who, discovering the hostile intentions of the savages, put spurs to their horses, dashed through the underbrush and made their way to the fort.

A considerable force of the men of Company G., of the Eighth, (about half of the company) have for several weeks been engaged in putting up hay for Government use near Lake Traverse. Within the last few days Indian signs have also been increasing in that region, and it is not deemed safe for small parties to wander about in that direction. All who know the character of the men of that sterling company will be satisfied that there is no trifling cause which made them fear for their safety, while out on detached service.

The presence of Indians along this road has likewise been lately noted by the escort to the mail from this post to the fort. But further facts are unnecessary. Whether there is any immediate danger to be apprehended along the frontier settlements, or whether the savages are approaching our borders in pursuit of game—which the sudden appearance of herds of buffalo, and large numbers of elk and deer, near Abercrombie and other posts, renders probable—I leave others to determine. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that in spite of the punishment inflicted upon the Indians, we have "scotched the snake, not killed it."

That they are here and around us, and that they are bolder, more daring and more desperate than ever.

Senator Ramsey's treaty expedition left yesterday morning on its winding-way to the Red Lake regions of the North. I met the caravan to-day—the noble Senator in a slouched hat and a dripping oil-cloth overcoat; Captains and Lieutenants looking, as I thought, moistly unhappy, and sighing for flesh-pots and warmer, dryer quarters; the editorial Wueelock and a small party of other distinguished civilians, peering into the fog from beneath a parachute; mule teams and ox teams; beef cattle and horse cavalry; mounted infantry and dismounted teamsters; soldiers and drovers, with noise and confusion indescribable—slowly struggling over the broken prairie near Femme de Terre, through a cold, dreary, foggy, drizzling rain. The scene was by no means a happy one, but I trust many a bright and pleasant day will greet the expedition on its important mission.

E. R.

BEAUBERARD'S DREAM.

The Nashville Union gets off the following capital parody on Halleck's "Marco Bozaris":

At midnight in his blackguard tent "Old Beau" was dreaming of the hour when Gilmore, like a suppliant bent, should trouble at his power. In dreams through camp and street he bore the trophies of a conqueror.

In dreams his song of triumph heard, He sported Gilmore's gold faced hat, His red topped boots, his gay cravat, As wild his fancy as a bat.

An hour passed—'old Beau' awoke, Half-stunned by a "villainous" smoke, Though the very devil to choke, While all around, "clink pots" broke, And blabbed him with sound.

He cursed the "villainous compound" Which stunk like pole cats far around; Then roared with wild demonic shriek—"Land! what a smell! the Greasers and the Grecks! Put on this villainous Greek fire! Or in the last red ditch expire."

'Tis sweet to draw one's breath For our dear land, as Horace saith, But dreadful to be stunk to death!

Aspect of Chattanooga.—Siege by Rosecrans.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, Aug. 25.

A friend just down from Athens, Tennessee, reports the rumor current at that place of a fight at Washington, Tennessee, (a small village on the river) on Saturday last, between General Forey's command and a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were repulsed and driven back seven miles. Loss on both sides heavy. Subsequently, another fight occurred at Poor Hook, and the Yankees were again repulsed. No particulars received yet.

The reported advance of Burnside on Knoxville is confirmed. Operations for the moment enveloped in obscurity. Chattanooga, so long a hospital and baggage room, is now a camp. Almost every vestige of life is technically known as the rear is gone; all signs of domesticity have died away. It is true, the cock still crows the coming dawn from many a yard and roost, but the households, hitherto whose glimmering windows showed women to make their matins, are removed. The place has been literally cleared for action, and nothing may now be seen in the streets but the rude paraphernalia of war.

These initials to vigorous and bloody operations have transpired without confusion or alarm. The warning which awoke the army was given by Fry, who was not neglected for a moment. All men seemed to understand, by that tacit intuition which sometimes moves large masses of people as in single impulse, that a battle was impending, and citizen and soldier at once began to prepare for it. By dusk on Sunday evening private families had retired beyond the reach of danger, in the eventuality of a direct assault upon the city or other peril incident to active operations in its vicinity. The military hastened heavy baggage to the rear, and the several commanders received orders, which suddenly electrified them from the torpor of camp life to the animation of the field.

The sights that now fill the eyes are very different from the careless pictures of a few days ago. There is little pomp or circumstance, for the gilt and the tinsel are faded from the military coat of arms; but there is that which passes show—deep earnestness and desperate activity.

The crowded thoroughfare, with ladies stroller hither and thither, with market wares vending fruit and fish, with ambulances, drays and private vehicles coming and going, with officers and soldiers quite listless to everything but ease and idleness, with Jews and Gentiles, unbleached domestics, dogs and cats, all justified in one rolling current of humanity, have passed from view like the mists of Aladdin of old. In their stead officers are riding in every direction, squads of cavalry gallop through the streets, and the great caissons lumber along from post to post.

Now and then, as we look out upon the scene, a battery rolls by in a cloud of dust, its brass pieces shining mysteriously through the sandy air, and its wheels and gears muttering and growling for the foe. At times the distant ring of rifle or rattle of musketry, or deeper brass of cannon, rolls up to the quiet sides, where the summer clouds play like one of fleecy around the crags of Lookout Peak.

And here we sit, quite as rebellious as ever, dropping our ink drops in the car of the locomotive, and looking into the future we are almost about to say, our own Howbeit, we shall stand our ground as best we may; therefore, as the man said in the play, "Have at ye all!" Back on and do your worst. Rosecrans and Forey, mongrel, puppy, whelp and bound. The mountains are on fire! There are freemen in the crags. There are rifles among the pines. Come on, therefore, thou canine epidemic!

"And we will cudgel thee, Like to a jelly that can refuse to tick."

The Rebel, at this writing, is about the only public institution left in the almost desolate South, and its very existence is necessary to speak of. Mobile is the key to all South Alabama. If it be lost there will be no security for the safety of any part of the State which can be reached by the rivers and the enemy's boats. No plantation will be so remote or so insignificant as to escape visitation. This is the reason why Mobile has so much interest in the defense as we are here, and who may be obliged to remain here to stand a bombardment or to endure what is worse, the insolence and rapacity of the federal foe.

The man of the interior who refuses to lend his aid to defend this city must have a great respect for federal efficiency, or be satisfied to leave others to perform a duty which he owes to his country and the safety of his own property; owes, perhaps, more than others, for he has the means of doing service by his property, which only a few of those who are suffering, bleeding, or dying for the general cause.

Many true planters have contributed largely from their estates to this service, but others, on the contrary, exhibit a sluggishness which implies a most secondary and unwelcome spirit. For a time there was some excuse for this. That was in the beginning of our defensive works, and when there was no order or system in the management of negroes sent hither.

There is no reason of the kind now. General Maury has taken the subject in hand vigorously, and we venture to say that the negro laborers are now as carefully attended to as any part of the Confederate army. They have an abundance of food, the most skillful medical attention, and are treated with consideration as on the best plantations, while the labor they have to perform is not heavier and is certainly of shorter duration each day. They are worked within hours of the clock in the evening, and have all the rest of the time for their comfort and recreation—of course, under

military surveillance, as in the case of soldiers.

A commission of two skillful officers, one a surgeon, was recently deputed to give a thorough examination to the whole subject, and their report is highly favorable. They found the rations abundant and wholesome and the accommodations for the sick of the very best kind. The moment a negro complains of illness he is sent to one of the hospitals, and the attention he has there is as kind and as watchful as he would receive at his master's quarters. Cleanliness pervades these establishments. The physicians are of the most skillful, and white nurses are always on hand to administer medicine and wait in the wards. The watchful eye of the General is everywhere. He is determined that no planter shall have the shadow of an excuse for refusing to respond to the demands of the public service.

The city now, it may be observed, is as healthy as it ever is at any season of the year. The weather, although oppressively warm—and that is not confined to Mobile—has produced no appreciable sickness. The negroes, especially, we believe, are free from it. At all events, it is quite rare to observe low contented and cheerful they are. Their cheerfulness, as they pass through the streets in the morning to go to their work, and as they return from it in the evening, excites almost envy. A good many of the whites, in observing this pleasant spectacle, have wished that they were "citizens of African descent," with a humane master to stand between them and harm and responsibility.

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger train.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination.

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Western bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express, trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents.

St. Paul, June 18th, 1863.

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—SS.

Augustus O. Heintzelman, John R. Irvine and Naug Irvine, his wife.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1863, in No. 18,325, with interest, costs and expenses of sale.

Pursuant to the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1863, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, do hereby sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of building said city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises:

All and singular the following described pieces, parcels or tract of land and real estate with their improvements, situate, lying and being in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lot numbered seven (7), in block five (5), in Block 5, Addition to the Town of St. Paul.

Also, lot numbered twelve (12), and thirteen (13), in block numbered seventy (70), in Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, as designated on the plan or plat of said Addition, on record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, Master in Chancery.

O. DALRYMPLE, Plaintiff's solicitor.

IN PROBATE COURT—STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY.

In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of John W. Ward, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Morris Lamport, administrator of said estate, praying for a decree of the court, that he may be allowed to make and return his final account of administration of said estate, it is ordered that

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

at a clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the city of Saint Paul, be and is hereby set for the hearing of the said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the hearing of the Probate Court then and there to be held, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner may not be granted.

E. C. LAMBERT, Judge of Probate.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily.

Leaving St. Paul at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning at 8:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding 100 miles, for express delivery, are received at owners' doors. Particular attention will be paid to the delivery of parcels, and at least rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5:30 A. M. and Thursdays at 5:30 P. M.

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Standard Farm Machinery,

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Agents for Drapery & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.

" Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machine.

" McCormick's Reaper and Mower.

" John H. Maury's Reaper and Mower.

" Hickford & Hildman's Grain Drill.

" H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machine.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

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Dry Goods.**HOGAN & CAMP**

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

OUR

DRESS GOODS**DEPARTMENT**

Is replete with all the latest styles and fabrics,

comprising in part a beautiful line of

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, all colors,

PARIS OTTOMANS,

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BROCADE REPS,

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MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,

From 25c a yard to 1.50.

In Shawls and Mantles,

We have everything new and desirable, contain-

ing upwards of

200 of the Latest Styles

We have of the latest arrangements in New

York, that we will be continually in

receipt of

New Patterns.

We have a large stock of CLOAKINGS, and are

prepared to make MANTLES to order on

a day's notice.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

For Ladies and Misses, a large assortment; a

complete line of BRADLEY HOOP

SKIRTS, for Ladies, Misses

and Children;

all the favorite brands.

In the Hosiery Department,

You will find everything needed in English,

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We have now a full line of those heavy iron frame

British Hosiery that have been in such demand.

We have a splendid stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres.

We would call the attention of Merchant Tailors

to these goods, having been bought well

we will sell them low.

To Country Merchants

We would say, that having bought our Domestic

Goods at July prices, much less than present

rates, we are enabled to job Goods at

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE PRICES.

We have now a representative in New York

who will attend all auction sales picking up

bargains wherever found; we have, therefore, an

advantage over others, and will do well to call on

us before purchasing.

Hogan & Camp,

142 Third-St.

NEW STORE.**CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!**

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF

Ready-Made Clothing

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Gent's Furnishing Goods.**BLOOMINGDALE & RHINE,**

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Are now opening a BRANCH of their large es-

tablishment, where will be found the

LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING.**Woollen Shirts,****Drawers, &c., in Minnesota,**

All of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call

before purchasing elsewhere.

NO. 215 THIRD-ST., OPPOSITE THE NORTH-

WESTERN EXPRESS OFFICE,

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sept-16-93

JUST RECEIVED,**A NEW LOT OF****LINEN COATS,****PLAIN LINEN DRILL****PANTS,**

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILLES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.**W. H. TEMPLE,**

THIRD-ST.

Boots & Shoes.**THE VERY BEST PLACE****IN ST. PAUL,****TO BUY****MILITARY BOOTS,****IS AT****KILPATRICK'S.**

St. Paul, Sept. 1st, 1893.

BOOTS AND SHOES,**AT****NEW YORK PRICES.****20 per Cent. Saved****BY****BUYING YOUR SHOES****AT****BROWN'S****NEW STORE**

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

WE HAVE RECEIVED**125 Cases of****NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.**

It is well known that our stock is the

Largest in the City,

And we are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

Merchants in the country can buy of us at

CHICAGO PRICES.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

april-14

Sewing Machines.**GROVER & BAKER'S****CELEBRATED NOISELESS****SEWING MACHINES.****MAKING BOTH THE****Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch****PRICE \$40 AND UPWARDS.****FIRST PREMIUMS** in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and**Michigan.**

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER

& BAKER S. M. Co. can have their choice of

machines making other styles, and change if they

desire to. The only company able to offer such

inducement. They also offer to the public at the

extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars**A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine.**

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine

is of large size, rapid, quite simple and far supe-

rior to the shuttle or lock stitch machines here-

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227 North Western Office Third street, opposite

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P. S.—Plain and Fancy Sewing done to order.

Sept 14 Jan 11

Wheeler & Wilson's**HIGHEST PREMIUM****SEWING MACHINE****115,000**

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Hook.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Pressor, (see popu-

lar), can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

264 Third Street, St. Paul.

July 14

Dentists.**DENTISTRY.****DR. G. A. BOWMAN.****DENTAL ROOMS IN****Winslow House,**

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

St. Anthony, Minn.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,**DENTIST.**

(Office in French's Block.)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Sept-16-93

Dr. T. D. SIMONSON,**DENTIST.**

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

227 North Western Office Third street, opposite

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P. S.—Plain and Fancy Sewing done to order.

Sept 14 Jan 11

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A woman to do the housework in a small fam-

ily. Apply at this office.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS**AND****Commission Merchants,****IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS****FRUITS, NUIS, WINES, &c., &c.,****Terms - - - - - CASH.**

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Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of

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December 1, 1892

C. PROAL,**SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,****Corner Third and Robert Streets.**

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles,**Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,****Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,****COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTER HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,****LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,****RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.**

Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1893-19.

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC**RAILROAD.****SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul. Arrive at St. Anthony. Leave St. Anthony. Arrive at St. Paul.

5:45 A. M. 6:20 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:35 A. M.

11:30 A. M. 12:05 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 2:35 P. M.

5:00 P. M. 5:35 P. M. 6:00 P. M. 6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,**General Superintendent.****THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.****FOR THE TREATMENT OF****VENEREAL DISEASES,****AND****All Affections of the Urinary and Generative****Organs, &c., &c.**

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1890. The method of treatment adopted

is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending

physician is a regular graduate of the College of Medicine, without degrading it into empiry.

He is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers" and "benevolent associations," he

has been a patient of the same, and he has made this branch of Surgery a specialty during the

past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Europe.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire to consult the doctor with

the utmost privacy, may do so. The Institute is provided with a Splanometer for measuring the vital capacity, and

Prof. Schreiber's Pneumograph for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and

other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering Medical

Electricity. The 25th edition of our Medical Report, containing 70 pages and number of

illustrations, is now being prepared, and will be sent by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure

any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

J. W. LITCHFIELD, 220 Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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Watches and Jewelry.**D. C. GREENLEAF'S****Fashionable Jewelry Store,****Third Street, St. Paul.**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity

are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT**OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,****Gold and Silver Watches,****CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,****DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,****Casters, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings****Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a****FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE**

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash

from the largest wholesale houses in the Union

and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented

and the most prompt service in a workman-

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

NUMBER 237.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the Press Office, No. 100 North Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

For the year 1863, \$5.00 in advance.

For the year 1864, \$5.00 in advance.

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ately upon negotiations. The Tyeon is unquestionably in favor of foreign intercourse, but his only hope for saving his throne and life is to endeavor, at least, to expel all foreigners.

The ill will engendered by this difficulty with the English, being extended to all foreign nations indiscriminately, resulted in an attack upon the United States Steamer *Pembroke* on the 25th of June. The Japanese Princes are powerful, and independent of the government and it is to one of these that we are indebted for the war.

The *Pembroke* was going from Kanagawa to Nagasaki and was lying at anchor for the night, when she was attacked by a Japanese bark and a brig. For some reason they did not make their attack as effectual as they might have done, and consequently the *Pembroke* made her escape, without suffering serious injury. All the indications show that the attack was the execution of a deliberate plan formed by the Princes to compel all foreigners to leave.

On the 10th of July, Captain McDougal of the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* represented the insult by sinking a ten gun brig. He also silenced two forts, with a loss of four killed and seven wounded. Though this course may have been hasty, it nevertheless, coupled with the wanton attack on the *Pembroke*, places the United States at war with Japan.

The Japanese are not content to fight as alone, and they accordingly fired on a French gun boat, on the 7th of July, and on a Dutch ship-of-war on the 11th. This, in connection with their unassisted difficulty with the English, will afford them ample employment for a few years to come, and as it is an affair of their own seeking, they should not blame foreigners if it results in a national bankruptcy.

CHANGES IN THE COPPER-HEAD TICKET.

As we anticipated, a change has been made in the Copperhead programme. Mr. Von Hamm has withdrawn from the Legislative ticket and having been placed upon the County ticket as a candidate for Register of Deeds, vice O. F. Ford, induced to decline.

It is reported that the money which secured Mr. Ford's nomination was refunded to his friends, by Robert A. Smith, the candidate for Treasurer, who is anxious to add strength to the Smith ticket, by associating over such difficulties as will succumb to the conciliatory influence of greenbacks.

On the Legislative ticket Geo. Mitch was substituted for Mr. Von Hamm. Mr. Mitch is a blacksmith in the Third Ward and though like Major Cullen he may be a good horseholder, he is no more competent to fulfill the duties of Representative than the Major was to be Congressman last fall, the only difference being that he has been once tried, in the position to which he again aspires, while the Major gracefully declined, after the election, to assume the honors.

We would advise Mr. Mitch to devote his attention to the treatise on horse-shoeing, by Major Cullen, published in the *Pioneer* yesterday morning, rather than attempt to secure his election to a position which he proved totally unfit to occupy some years since when scarcely any ability was considered necessary to be a Representative.

Mr. Smith has been efficiently aided in his brilliant maneuver by D. A. J. Barker, who succeeds the following Grant as Chairman of the Copperhead County Committee. He devoted the entire day to the "emergency," and without the experience derived from his illustrious and honorable career, it is doubtful whether so happy a result could have been attained.

COPPER OF THE ST. CROIX.

Mr. D. A. Canaday, of Taylor's Falls, has presented us with some fine specimens of copper, in sheets and in the ore, which he obtained on the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix, forty miles above Taylor's Falls and twenty-five above Sunrise City.

Mr. Canaday is the principal member of a company, that for the past three years, has been prospecting, at intervals, for copper on the St. Croix. The specimens that have recently been found warrant the belief that valuable deposits of copper exist in that region. The vein extends to the Minnesota side of the river, and the company have some two thousand acres of land entered in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

These deposits are but sixty-six miles from St. Paul, and within a mile of the Bayfield wagon road. The interests of this city will be vastly enhanced by this discovery, and we hope to see St. Paul capital invested and obtain a controlling interest in what promises to be valuable copper mines. Any one interested in this discovery can have an opportunity to examine the specimens by calling at our office.

HON. DELANO T. SMITH, of Minneapolis, who has held the position of Chief Clerk to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, during the last two years, has been appointed Tax Commissioner for Tennessee, salary \$3,000. Mr. Smith was home a few weeks since, on a flying visit, and expressed his desire and intention to return soon, and settle down permanently in Minnesota.

THE ASSAULT ON SUMNER.

A Washington special says that a gentleman just from Charleston, brings the report that the recent disastrous repulse at Sumter was the result of an effort on the part of a naval commander to obtain the exclusive distinction of capturing that fort. General Gilmore had planned an assault with five hundred picked men, which would undoubtedly have been successful. While perfecting his preparations he learned that Admiral Dahlgren was about making a similar attempt with a force of sailors. He at once desisted, and awaited the result of the naval attack. The force in Sumter was, underestimated by the Admiral, and in consequence, the attempt failed, with the loss of half the men engaged in the expedition.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

We make no apology for presenting this morning, to the exclusion of other matter, a synopsis of Senator Sumner's speech upon foreign relations. His position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, enables him to present the subject in a clearer light than any other man in the United States. His remarks will command universal attention and reflect new credit upon the brilliant scholar.

Through mistake, the name of Ansell Smith was announced as a candidate for Senator from the Second District. It should have been Representative, as no Senator is to be chosen in that District this fall.

In Dodge county the Republican Union Convention have nominated for Representatives Royal Cram of Mantorville and A. Barber of Wasioja.

The Democrats in the same county have nominated John Fulton and Jas. A. Ryder, for the House.

The Republican Union candidate for Senator in that district is B. D. Sprague of Moorport.

The Republican Union nominee for Representative in Scott county is J. H. Brown of Shakopee.

In Winona county the Democrats have nominated for Senator, A. F. Hodgins, and for Representatives, A. P. Hoyt, and Brown.

The Democratic State Convention of New York, nominated the following ticket on the 10th:

Secretary of State—D. B. St. John.
Comptroller—Samuel E. Church.
Attorney General—M. B. Champlin.
State Treasurer—Wm. E. Lewis.
Judge of Appeals—Win. E. Allen.
Circuit Commissioner—W. W. Wright.
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond.
Inspector of Prisons—David H. McKell.

The patriotic resolutions of the Minnesota Baptist Association, held at Hastings, have been received and will be published to-morrow.

Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, issued a proclamation on the 17th of August, calling upon all non-combatants to leave Charleston.

1863. 1864. EMPIRE WOOD MILL CIRCULAR.

THIS WOOD MILL Is a Machine consisting of a sweep power and a saw combined, and intended for cutting STOVE AND RAILROAD WOOD, SHINGLE AND STAVE BOLTS, FROM THE LOG.

Of any size from ten inches in diameter, up to the largest. It can be run with one or two horses, is easily handled by two men, can be used in woods as well as out, is simple in its construction, having strong castings, is made of the most durable and best seasoned timber, well painted, will cut from two to three cords of stove wood per hour, and will work logs into common 16 inch wood, with no more expense than it costs to cut and split logs into four feet cord wood.

Read the Testimony.

Home Testimonial for the Wood Mill!

HASTINGS, Minn., March 10, 1863.

MR. CHARLES ETHERIDGE—Sir, The Wood Mill (sweep power and drag saw) weighing 400 lbs. and cutting 16 inch wood, has been used for 15 days, and has cut 15 cords of 16 inch wood from the log; we used a small pair of mules and found the work easy for them. We find by experience that we can easily cut two cords an hour and have out over three cords. For cutting railroad wood, stove or shingle bolts, or stove wood we think it is just the machine needed.

C. L. & J. LEWIS.

This Machine can be used profitably to cut logs into convenient lengths for railroad ties, the logs being placed upon rollers can be moved around to any extent.

Agents wanted in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Circulars sent by return mail on application.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, General Agent, 2nd-12nd & W. HASTINGS, MINNESOTA. P. F. HODGES, St. Paul, Local Agent.

OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY.

REALLY OLD AND STRICTLY PURE, FOR Medicinal and Private Use, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY J. I. BEAUMONT,

sept13-24&27 corner Third and Jackson Sts.

WANTED.

A Steam Engine of sixteen or twenty horse power, with boiler and fixtures complete. Address, giving description and stating terms and price, to R. & M. WALKER, Red Wing, Minn.

WANTED.

A boy of about sixteen years to learn the Drug Business. W. S. POTTS & CO.

FURNITURE & PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday, the 1st of September, at the residence of Rudolph Adams, in Hayward's Block, on Webster St., opposite the Capitol, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of a set of Mahogany bedsteads, Bureau and Wash Stand, Marble Top, Oak Extension Table twelve feet long, Silver-ware, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. If not sold at private sale will be sold at public sale, a first-class folding bed, 8 years old with Saddle, Bridle, &c., entirely new.

sent to R. & M. WALKER, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.

A fine Hotel, four stories high, built of stone cheap for cash. Enquire of W. C. HERNDON, Hastings.

DRS. WILLEY & HEND.

PLEASANT STREET, ST. PAUL. OFFICE HOURS—10 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

FLOUR FROM NEW CLUB WHEAT.

For sale by E. A. WAY, Agent for North St. R. Mills.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK.

Of the New York Store, are again in the field with their new stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Our assortment of all the late styles—Tweed, Goods, Sheetings, Flannels, Shirtings, Hosiery, &c., &c., all of the latest make of HOOP SKIRTS.

We assure and call at the New York Store for Carpet and Oil Cloths. Their motto is quality and small profits.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK, near Suspension Bridge.

KELLEY'S AUTOMATON.

MUSICAL TROUPE.

Assisted by FRANK WOOD and W. N. PERKINS, will give a CONCERT at HARRISON'S HALL, MINNEAPOLIS.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, September 18th and 19th.

Admission—20 cents. Children 10 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

JAMES H. KELLEY, Manager. JOS. H. WEIDE & CO., Proprietors.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber, a large sized bay MARE, with white stripe in forehead and neck. The upper part of her tail is silver grey and the rest black. She had one white foot, and was six years old. Any one returning her, or giving any information concerning her, will be liberally rewarded.

H. A. M. WALKER, St. Paul, Minn.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell cheap for cash, Second Hand Household and Office Furniture, (Suits, Rifles, a Cutter, Books, and a lot of Clothing, &c., &c.) at the residence of H. A. M. WALKER, on Third Street, Second door from the Merchants Hotel.

H. A. M. WALKER & CO., Auctioneers.

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—SS.

William C. Thompson, vs. Lyndon Dayton and Maria Thompson, his wife, et al. In and for the District of Minnesota.

Ham D. Smith, Morris Lamphere, Walter W. Webb, Ira H. Lamb, John R. Cronin, Benjamin Huxhall, I. Newton Sears, John R. Madison, Jos. C. Lamb, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Lyndon Dayton and Maria Thompson, Defendants.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY. Decree, June Term, A. D. 1863—\$8,387.03, with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1863, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction, on the same place, cash bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance of the Third National Bank, in Brown's Block, Third Street, in the City of St. Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described real estate or parcels of land situated in Ramsey County, in the State of Minnesota, to-wit:

All of section thirty-five (35) in township twenty-nine (29) of range twenty-two, of the Minnesota Meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, of block marked Dayton in the recorded plat thereof, and being the land owned by Lyndon Dayton, County, Minnesota, according to said recorded plat, said block so marked being bounded in front by Dayton Avenue, on the north by Third Street, south by Levee Street and east by Columbia Avenue, and being the block in which said Dayton now resides. The Avenue above named is 100 feet wide, and is bounded on the east by a certain Avenue laid out in the plat of said Addition as Maria Avenue.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, Master in Chancery.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1863, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the same place.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, Master in Chancery.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

PUBLISHED, MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

THE SIOUX WAR.

What has been done by the Minnesota Campaign of 1863.

What should be done during a Dakota Campaign of 1864.

By James W. Taylor.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

I. The Expeditions of Generals Sibley and Sully.

II. The Situation, Numbers and Disposition of the Dakota Nation.

III. General Hostility of the Sioux to 1863.

IV. The Navigation of the Missouri River, and the Settlements of Eastern Idaho—a New Territory of the United States.

V. The Black Hills of Dakota Territory—Their Inevitable Colonization—The Strategic Point of a Dakota Campaign.

VI. The Indian Policy, Past and Future, of the United States.

Price Two CENTS—Sold or remitted from the PRESS PRINTING ROOM.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Speech of Charles Sumner.

Present Perils from England and France.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

England Responsible for the Depredations of the Rebel Pirates.

THE WRONGFUL CONCESSION OF OCEAN BELLIGERENCY.

Senator Sumner last Friday evening delivered an eloquent and convincing address at the Cooper Institute on the subject of "Our Foreign Relations; showing our present perils from England and France; the nature and conditions of intervention by mediation, and also by recognition; the impossibility of any recognition of a new power with slavery as a corner stone; and the wrongful concession of ocean belligerency." The discourse drawn together by the interest of the subject and the fame of the speaker was so great that hundreds were turned away from the door.

Mr. Sumner divided his subject under the following heads:

First—The perils to our country from foreign powers, especially as foreshadowed in the unexpected and persistent conduct of England and France since the outbreak of the war.

Secondly—The nature of foreign intervention by mediation, with the principles applicable thereto, as illustrated by historic instances, showing especially how England by her conspicuous, wide-spread and most determined intervention to promote the extinction of African slavery, is irrevocably committed against any act or policy that can encourage this criminal pretension.

Thirdly—The nature of foreign intervention by recognition, with the principles applicable thereto, as illustrated by historic instances, showing especially how England by her conspicuous, wide-spread and most determined intervention to promote the extinction of African slavery, is irrevocably committed against any act or policy that can encourage this criminal pretension.

Fourthly—The moral impossibility of foreign recognition, even if the pretended power be *de facto* independent, where it is composed of rebel slave-mongers seeking to found a new power with slavery for its declared "corner-stone."

Fifthly—The absurdity and wrong of conceding ocean belligerency to a pretended power, which, in the first place, is without a price certificate, so that it cannot be an ocean belligerent in fact; and which in the second place, even if ocean belligerent in fact, is of such an odious character that its recognition is a moral impossibility.

The great length of the speech precludes us from giving more than extracts from its concluding portions, in which the discussion of the first branch of his subject, Mr. Sumner thus exposed the real character of English neutrality:

UNPREJUDICED ENGLAND.

There is one act of the British Cabinet which stands foremost as an omen of peril—foremost in time—foremost also in the magnitude of its consequences. Through plausible in form it is none the less injurious or unjustifiable. Of course, I refer to that inconsiderate Proclamation in the name of the Queen, as early as May, 1861, which, after raising rebel slave-mongers to an equality with the national government in belligerent rights, solemnly declares "neutrality" between the two equal parties; as if the declaration of equality was not an insult to the national government, and the declaration of neutrality was not a moral absurdity, offensive to reason and all those precedents which make the glory of the British name. Even if the proclamation could be otherwise than improper at any stage of such a rebellion, it was worse than a blunder at that early date. The apparent relations between the

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

NUMBER 238.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.
This paper has a larger daily circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH

We have noticed the arrival in this city of C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Messrs. O. S. Wood, of Montreal, and A. B. Smith, of Wisconsin. It is understood that these gentlemen represent no less an enterprise, than the extension of the Canadian and American Telegraph Lines across the continent, messrs. Brydges and Wood hope, in behalf of the new organization of the Hudson Bay Company, to make arrangements for the immediate transportation to St. Paul, and as soon as possible to Fort Garry, of the wires and other telegraphic material for the construction of a line from the Selkirk Settlement to the Pacific coast. This enterprise will be attended by a wagon and express line, and other measures for the colonization of Central British America, which we have previously announced as the new policy of the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. A. B. Smith is President of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company, and may be expected to cooperate with a design of such magnitude, by the construction of a line from St. Paul to Pembina. We believe that Mr. Wood is prominently connected with the administration of the Telegraph lines of Canada.

Messrs. Brydges and Wood were accompanied from Montreal by Governor Dallas, the successor of Sir George Simpson, who was joined in this city by Mr. McTavish of Selkirk. The English capitalists, who are now enlisted so earnestly in the colonization of Northwest British America are fortunate in having secured the intelligent and effective cooperation of the officers and employees of the Hudson Bay Company, who, for so long a period, have been the lords of the wilderness northwest of Minnesota. We shall expect as rapid an extension of the telegraph to British Columbia, as recently from Missouri to California. Arrived on the Pacific coast, a connection with St. Petersburg, through American and Asiatic Russia, will soon startle the world.

THE SOLDIER GOING SOUTH.

Gen. Halleck telegraphed Gen. Sibley on Tuesday, asking how soon three regiments could be ready to leave the State for the South. Gen. Sibley informed him that the men were furloughed until the 5th of October, and it would be difficult to prepare to march before that time. An answer was requested as to whether that time would be granted, and the reply received yesterday, was to send them as soon as possible. It is inferred from the reply that until the 5th of October will be granted before the soldiers will be compelled to march.

The regiments that will leave have not been positively determined upon, but they will probably be the 7th, 9th and 10th. It may be that another regiment will be added to the list, but that will be decided upon during Gen. Sibley's visit to Milwaukee.

GEN. SULLY'S EXPEDITION.
The news from Gen. Sully's Expedition which we publish this morning is brief and to the point. He has overtaken the hostile Sioux, that were pursued to the Missouri by General Sibley, killing one hundred, taking many prisoners and destroying their camps.

The fact that they were surprised indicates that they considered their troubles at an end, for this season at least, when Gen. Sibley took his departure. The severe chastisement which they have now received will go far towards restoring peace to the frontier, and we hope to learn that Gen. Sully followed up his success with still greater slaughter. His force being entirely cavalry there is reason to believe that we shall hear more good news from that quarter.

We had supposed that "Sweet William" withdrew from the Senatorial canvass owing to his having been defeated, but we are informed that he gives as a reason, the existence of between three and four hundred Irishmen in the city whose names are not upon the enrollment list, and nothing short of three hundred dollars will induce these men to render themselves liable to the draft by voting, either under their own names, or under the cognomen of the three hundred dead and downed, that have regularly voted the Copperhead ticket since their demise. This will afford a new cause of complaint against the Administration for not fixing the price of substitutes at a lower figure.

"Sweet William" is undoubtedly correct in his statement, for having pronounced himself "ready" to meet the Government or any of its pimps, he would attempt to enforce the constant payment of his department of the constant payment of certain of his measures by the Government, but did not take it until he could have the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his department.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sully's Missouri River Expedition Successful.

He Surprises 400 Lodges of Sioux Indians.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

We give below a copy of a dispatch received yesterday from Gen. Pope, by Gen. Sibley. It contains the gratifying intelligence of the utter defeat of the hostile Sioux by General Sully, and is as follows:

MILWAUKEE, September 17, 1863.
Gen. H. H. Sibley, Saint Paul:

The following dated Headquarters, Northwestern Expedition, Camp White Stone Hill, September 4th, 1863, is just received:

"General: Yesterday we surprised over four hundred (400) lodges of hostile Indians, fought them, dispersed them, killed one hundred (100), and destroyed all their camps and all their property."

"I have in my hands many prisoners."
[Signed] "AL. SULLY,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

The Richmond Examiner speaking of Quantrell's diabolical massacre of Lawrence, says:

The expedition to Lawrence was a gallant and perfectly fair blow at the enemy; but, as it fell heavy upon him, and as the population of Kansas is militant and soundly hearted, no doubt can be entertained that it will be made the excuse and pretext of more atrocity in Missouri until the Confederate leaders do what they ought to have done, and what they are falsely accused of doing. A resort to *lex talionis*, in its most decisive form, is the only hope of safety in Missouri, as it soon will be everywhere.

The World in noticing the above extract, expresses surprise that any "journal in Christendom" justifies the outrage, and pronounces it the most "disgraceful event of the war." We consider it the most wonderful "event of the war," that the World should condemn any act of the rebels.

The Boston Christian Examiner for September, has a lengthy and carefully prepared article entitled "Loyalty in the West." Among the incidents given to illustrate the patriotism of the Western people, is the following:

The impulse to do something for the country was not confined to sex, for here is Mary W. Downie, standing six feet two in slippers, who, being unknown in those parts, and disguised as a man, enlisted in the Milwaukee company of a First Minnesota Regiment, and Mary, being a handy, as well as a handsome fellow, is promoted to be lieutenant before she is found out.

The writer might have added that Mary having been "found out" is now the Major of the Minnesota First.

The Republicans in Rice county have nominated for Representatives, A. N. Nourse and A. H. Bullis.

In Houston County the Union ticket stands.

For State Senator, Daniel Cameron of La Crosse.

For Representative, Thos. H. Conniff of Sheldon.

A PRIVATE letter received in this city yesterday, from Gen. Dana, in which he said that he passed through Cairo, on the 11th, on his way to join the new expedition to the Gulf.

The members of his staff with him are, Capt. Wm. B. Leach, of Minnesota. Capt. George H. Dana, of Boston. Capt. William F. Wilton, of Boston.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Message of Governor Letcher to the Legislature.

HE RECOMMENDS A GENERAL ARMING.

HIS OPINION OF MEMMINGER'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

We have received the Richmond Dispatch of the 8th, containing Governor Letcher's message to the Legislature of Virginia, which met in extra session on the 7th instant.

act should also define what is local defense, as there is much contrariety of opinion in regard to it.

The object of such organizations should be to give adequate protection to all parts of the Commonwealth. We must not only provide for the defense of the counties, cities and towns by the local forces in and immediately around them, but we must under the law which is proposed to be passed, have authority to order others from contiguous counties to their aid and support.

This organization should be made to embrace the foreign population who are located amongst us. This foreign population may be said to consist of three classes. First, those who have been regularly naturalized, and who are therefore citizens embraced by our laws relating to the public defense. Second, those who are denominated amongst us, and have been living in our midst, and prosecuting various branches of business, and left their native land with no purpose or intention of returning to it; and lastly, those who are temporarily sojourning amongst us. The first class are citizens under our militia laws, and the second class should be required to go into service for public defense of the soil on which they reside. The latter class are sojourners, engaged in no regular business, should be exempt.

NO EXEMPTIONS TO BE ALLOWED.

Governor Letcher also recommends that the law exempting "persons of certain religious denominations" from military service be repealed. He suggests, further, that stringent regulations should be adopted to prevent desertions or straggling.

THE REBEL REVENUES.

The Governor admits that the rebels have sustained serious reverses, and that the people of Virginia have never quailed, and will not be the first to sue for "peace."

THE GOVERNOR ON MEMMINGER.

Governor Letcher has several paragraphs full of meaning upon the conduct of Mr. Memminger and Congress, in recommending the discredit, and actually discrediting their own notes. He says:

"In many cases this money has been paid to our soldiers, and by them sent home to pay their taxes. Some such cases have been brought to my knowledge, and the persons who were in this situation, on finding that it was not receivable in payment of their taxes, have very naturally complained. If the money was good enough to pay the soldier, who receives but eleven dollars per month, why is it not good enough to satisfy the claim of the state when her agent applies for state dues? We have no state bank circulation, we have no state treasury note circulation; both of these descriptions of notes having been hoarded as fast as they could be collected by the people. The consequence, therefore, is, that the holders of the repudiated currency of shaming those who have not procured such as will enable them to meet the demands of the state. While it was not the intention of the legislature to place the taxpayers in this condition, such is inevitably its effect. They must have such money as will answer the purpose, and to obtain it they must apply to such persons as have it, and must pay such price in the market as the Confederate issues will command it."

When the government casts suspicion upon its currency, and the state government, the banks and railroad companies do the same thing, the people may well become alarmed. The consequences cannot fail to be most disastrous. We cannot change the action of Congress, but we can remedy the errors of our own legislation, and thus show that we are disposed to uphold the credit and currency of the confederacy.

LETICHER ON FLOYD.

Of John B. Floyd, Gov. Letcher says: "Gen. Floyd was no ordinary man. He was blessed with rare intellectual endowments. He possessed uncommon energy and great physical endurance. His information was varied, extensive and valuable. As an orator, he had few superiors. The men of his day—and as a patriot, devoted to his country and his country's cause, his services in this war best attest his merits. He was equal to every position to which he was called."

REBEL LOSSES OF SLAVES.

Upon this point the message remarks: "Many cases of peculiar hardship, arising from the loss of slaves, have been brought to my attention, and much complaint has been made by the owners, in consequence of the fact that they have not received the value as provided by this act. In several cases the owner slave capable of field labor that the only slave capable of field labor, he has been unable to supply his place. The value of such cases would have been greatly relieved. I invoke your early attention to this subject, of so much importance to our common constituents."

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says General McClellan has been put on retired pay.

MARRIED.

In Henderson, Sept. 12th, 1863, by the Rev. John M. Holmes, J. W. PRICE, only Sergeant Co. I, 10th Reg. Min. Vols., to MISS EUNICE CROSBY, both of the same place.

New Advertisements.

A UCTION. FAIRCHILD & MARCH. Sold at Auction, this morning, Friday, Sept. 18th, at 10 o'clock, Dry Goods, Notions, Shells, Bait Baskets, Engravings, &c., &c. sept-18

Jottings from Our "Local."

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12, 1863.
To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Having a few minutes to devote to scribbling, I have concluded to "drop you a few lines." This morning finds me in the beautiful city of Milwaukee, en route for Baltimore, where I shall try to represent the Odd Fellows of Minnesota in the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Still, I do not know that any "item" regarding my progress thus far will be interesting.

DOWN THE RIVER.
On the Thursday trip down, the Cutter bore away from St. Paul quite a number of Minnesotians, Frank Steele and family, Z. E. B. Nash, Merrill Ryder, Esq., (of Dailey & Ryder) and several others. The tediousness of navigation in low water was thus relieved of much of its discomfort, and the trip was made with much genuine open-hearted and geniality not to be met with on one another in brief time. In some States one could ride on a public conveyance a whole day without seeing a word from a fellow passenger as the ice-breasted to a friendly and profitable conversation, that makes time pass pleasantly away.

FUTURE SETTLERS.
On the Cutter I found two or three gentlemen from Middle and Eastern States returning home after a few weeks spent in Minnesota. They were reconnoitering with a view to final settlement, and I am happy to say, are all so pleased with our State that they have a "sure thing" in getting them to immigrate into it. One of them is an extensive grain merchant of Indiana, who sees in the already large, though only embryonic grain trade of St. Paul, a surety of wealth to be made in the future, when the myriad acres of our fertile State are covered by the plowshare. It seems incredible that while men find so much to see in the immense future we have before us, that many of our St. Paul merchants are yet blind to the course they should pursue to build up and enlarge the trade and commerce that, expanding with the region, will enrich our city and its mercantile community.

THE NORTH BELL (with which the Cutter connected at Diamond Bluff), we had much amusement at the expense of an unsophisticated chug, who was aboard. You have heard of the bug-slug, of course. The bug is made of a piece of black cork, with a number of short pieces of horse hair stuck in it, and is used on a hasty inspection—like a formidable insect. The "bug" is switched by a light thread, on the end of a switch, and hanging down before a person's face, at once sets him to slapping and brushing like vengeance, to drive away the supposed insect.

Our green friend saw this ugly black insect before his face, and of course showed his terror. The two or three in the boat were pushing and slapping with hate and handkerchiefs, at that "black bug" which was stinging him. This made a very nervous, and he saved the air with his paws and feet for a minute or two, in a way that set everybody in a perfect agony—not daring to laugh, yet not able to "hold in." Every half minute, the "bug" would slap him in the face, and the poor fellow was in real terror. This heartless perpetrator of the joke persuaded him to run from one place to another, still following him, and the bug too.

"Followed fast and followed faster," up stairs, in the rear of the roof, down again, and then for a full hour, the poor fellow was in terror from the "black wasp." He finally crept under a tarpaulin on deck, and for a long time. I am positive he will dream of wasps for a month.

AN AERONAUTIC ITEM.

At La Crosse, Wis., Prof. Steiner. He has secured a small balloon somewhere, and advertised to make an ascent from Singer's Garden on the 17th. He had just received twelve barrels of iron-filings, and was busy arranging his machinery to make hydrogen gas. He is said to have secured a Gas Company as he did not care to use his own. He tried any more ascents in St. Paul. He lost so much money there. I do not much wonder. I fell sorry at his ill-luck, as I think he is a good aeronaut, and a clever man. It will be many a long day, I fear, ere we will have any more ascents in St. Paul. My ticket for a ride among the clouds, you remember, was not much use to me. I didn't "go up" so much as I was going to.

A TRAGEDY.
On our way through New Lisbon, about half way between La Crosse and Milwaukee, we encountered a tragedy, of which you have read this being apprized—the killing of a Mr. Bellinger by some soldiers who he insulted and fired at in that place. Bellinger resided in Milwaukee, and was in the business of a peddler. He is said to have been a militant copperhead, and a constant consumer of his own merchandise. These two facts gave the key to the whole affair. How true is Artemus Ward's remark—"If the copperheads didn't drink so much hard whiskey, they'd be pretty near as good Union men as the rebels."

Milwaukee thrives apace, and is growing rapidly. No wonder, with her immense grain trade. She is now—I remember a right—the third grain market of the world, and looks forward to the proud position she will occupy when the "illimitable areas" of the great Northwest are settled and cultivated. Her railroad connections with Minnesota are, of course, looked upon with jealousy. The La Crosse road never was doing so well—and never managed so well as now. It must become more popular, even, with the growing patronage it has, giving it the means of improvement. We of St. Paul are interested in this matter. The vigorous progress made in the construction of the Cedar Valley railroad from Mendota to Owatonna, and of the Winona & St. Peter road from that point to Winona, gives anxiety of a speedy all-rail route to Milwaukee, by the completion of the proposed road from Winona to Sparta, Wis., (on the La Crosse road.) In two years I believe we will ride from Saint Paul to Milwaukee with but one change of cars—at Winona. Then our beautiful city will shake hands with this thriving lake port, and together they will advance on in wealth, population and importance to the full limit of their destiny.

The city is crowded with travelers and others. Both the first class Hotels, the Newhall and the Walker House (a well kept house, by the way) are full as bee-hives. G. W. Kellogg, formerly clerk on the Frank Steele, is now manager of the "Walker House."

But I have spun out this letter already too far, and must break right off. In haste.
J. F. W.

FLLOUR FROM NEW CLUB WHEAT.

For sale by
E. J. WATSON,
Agent for North Star Mills.

FROM THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

Movements of the Regiment from August 14th to Sept. 10th.

LIST OF GRAVES OF MINNESOTIANS.

Report from Captain Coates to Gen. Farragut.

REPORT FROM CAPTAIN COATES TO GEN. FARRAGUT.
ALEXANDRIA, September 10, 1863.
YOUR EXCELLENCY:—Owing to the fact that we have been continually moving, I have thus long delayed to acknowledge the receipt of commissions previously asked for, and which have all come to hand.

Since we left Sandy Hook we marched in pursuit of Lee's army to Bealton's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near the Rappahannock, where we remained until August 14th, when we were ordered to report at this place. We reached the city by rail the following night, and on the 20th embarked on the steamer Atlantic for New York harbor, and disembarked at Governor's Island. On the 29th we were removed to Brooklyn and encamped at Washington Park, where we remained until the 5th inst.—a portion of the regiment doing provost duty. Our reception and treatment by the citizens of Brooklyn was very kind and flattering.

On the 5th inst., pursuant to orders, we embarked at New York upon the steamer Empire City for this place, and are now awaiting transportation to rejoin our old division in the army of the Potomac.

It is my painful duty to announce the death of three more officers of the regiment. First Lieutenant David B. Demarest died at his father's residence in New York City, on the 20th day of July, of wounds received at Gettysburg. First Lieutenant Charles H. Mason died at Gettysburg Hospital August 18th, of wounds received in the same battle; and Second Lieutenant August Kreiger was accidentally drowned by falling from the steamer Atlantic, near this place, on the 20th of August, on the night of our embarkation. His body was afterward recovered and buried at this place. All these officers were brave, efficient, and highly esteemed by us, and their loss is severely felt. Capt. John M. Collman was transferred to the invalid corps July 28th, 1863.

I trust the commissions to fill these vacancies will not be delayed, as the constant decrease in our numbers will soon bring us to the point when no more officers will be mustered in, and thus those officers be deprived of well merited promotion. The number of enlisted men present and absent, of the regiment, is 516.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY C. COATES,
Capt. Commanding 1st Minn. Vols.

The Soldiers' Cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. SWIFT, ST. PAUL, MINN.:
DEAR SIR—I enclose your Excellency a list of the Minnesota men who fell at Gettysburg, Pa., whose graves are designated by a number and the location of which may be found by application to Mr. Frey, at Gettysburg.

It is proposed to remove the bodies to the National Cemetery, when the grounds are finished, if not previously removed by their friends.

I visited this lot a few days since, and found it beautifully situated in the rear of the present cemetery, commanding a splendid view of the valley, the town and the battlefield. A more fitting location could not have been selected as a resting place for the remains of those brave men who fell in that great battle.

In the plan submitted to the Executives of the different States, I noticed that it is proposed to place the number only on the grave stones of those whose names have been ascertained—keeping a register of the names numbered to correspond with the number on the stone.

I would respectfully suggest that each stone have the name in full, with the Company and Regiment to which he belonged, so that the many thousands who will hereafter visit this place may be able to designate the graves of their friends without reference to their register.

The additional cost of this will be but trifling, and surely no one will begrudge the money thus spent, as a slight tribute to the memory of those brave defenders of our country.

I found the general hospital at Gettysburg situated in a very healthy location, near the town. The men, mostly wounded, are improving rapidly. Some are being sent to the hospitals in this city. They receive every attention from the surgeons, and through the agency of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the citizens of Gettysburg, they are supplied with everything they require.

A few days ago I sent my monthly report of Minnesota men in hospitals in this city to the Adjutant General of the State. It includes 63 names. Most of the men are improving, and many of them will be able to return to duty in very short time.

I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant,
ROBT. L. COLSON,
Minnesota State Military Agent.

List of Minnesota Men whose Graves are Marked on the Battle Field of Gettysburg.
Waite Luffin, Sergeant Co. C;
O. Woodard, Sergeant Co. I;
Aaron Greenwood, Private Co. C;
L. P. Squires, Private Co. F;
Geo. W. Grandy, Corporal Co. D;
V. R. Allen, Private Co. D;
F. L. Inman, Corporal Co. D;
Walls Farrar, Lieutenant Co. D;
Louis Miller, Captain Co. D;
M. A. Past, Private Co. D;
J. H. Prime, Private Co. D;
Chas. E. Baker, Private Co. D;
G. P. Sawyer, Private Co. D;
Nickerson, Sergeant Co. A;
Wright, Sergeant Co. A;
Edwin Paul, Private Co. F;
John Ellsworth, Private Co. C;
Irvine Dauncey, Private Co. D;
Fred. Glare, Private Co. A;
P. Simonton, Private Co. A;
Wm. H. Corporal, Co. I;
Peter Wheeling, Corporal Co. C;
Chas. B. Cave, Private Co. B;
Miller William, Corporal Co. I;
Fred K. D., Private Co. A;
Brantley Chas., Private Co. A;
C. Crowling, Corporal Co. A;
Peter McKee, Corporal Co. A;
N. S. Messick, Corporal Co. K.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

Difficulty between Gilmore and Dahlgren.

Reported Resignation of the Former.

Beauregard Erecting New Batteries at Charleston.

THE REBELS ENGAGE GEN. PLEASANTON.

An Engagement with Quantrell.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gilmore tendered his resignation, but it is not accepted—Farragut tendered the command of the Charleston River. The Rebels are boarding Wagner—Additional Rebel Fortifications—Thirty Day Furloughs.

New York, Sept. 17.
The Times has the following: "It is stated on very good authority, that Gen. Gilmore has tendered his resignation to the President, because of a disagreement between himself and Admiral Dahlgren. The report says the President will not give up Gilmore. 'Admiral Farragut has been presented with a proposition to assume command of the naval forces now before Charleston.'"

New York, Sept. 17.
A Morris Island letter to the Herald, dated the 11th, says:

Ever since our occupation of Wagner and Gregg batteries, the rebels have been exceedingly morose and savage. They do not allow a moment's peace. They fire all day upon Wagner, but they left us such an admirably constructed work, and so capacious and safe bomb proof, that no one is injured. They stop enough during night to enable us to sleep soundly.

Since Tuesday ten or twelve deserters have come in from James Island, belonging to Georgia regiments. They report a continued dissatisfaction among the men, and many desire to escape the service which has become disagreeable to them. They state that the rebels are building several new batteries on Sullivan's Island, above Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, to cover the channel to the city.

Additional batteries are also being constructed in the most approved style, between Fort Johnston, and the city, on James Island, on which they are mounting ten-inch Columbiads and seven-inch Brock's rifles.

On the Green at the city, the rebels have mounted a 13-inch Blakely rifle, which they have just received from Mobile, where it was brought, with another of the same calibre, in an angle-iron blockade runner, two weeks ago. The second of these is in Charleston, not mounted on Fort Johnston, but that idea was given up, and so far as deserters know, no place had yet been determined where it could be put in position. 900 pounds each, were lying by the side of the gun in Charleston Green.

The health of the command is good. The soldiers have now fresh vegetables. Gen. Gilmore has issued a general order, giving thirty days furlough to privates who have distinguished themselves in the recent siege. They are not to exceed two per cent. of the effective force on the Island, and must be recommended by their commanding officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.
If, as published this morning, there has been a disagreement between Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren involving the tender of his resignation by the former, and the displacement of the latter by Admiral Farragut, there has certainly been a dereliction of duty on the part of Admiral Dahlgren, who has said nothing whatever to the proper authorities on that subject in the recently received advices. Since the report is discredited, no action whatever has been taken to transfer Admiral Farragut from his present command.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Pleasanton's Movements—Withdrawal of Stores from Warrenton—The Horse Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 16.
The enemy contests Gen. Pleasanton's further advance, on the south bank of the Rapidan, by cavalry and infantry, aided by strong horse-artillery and rifle-pieces. Considerable sharp skirmishing occurred at Raccoon Ford yesterday, but our loss was slight, as our force remained quietly on this side of the river.

I have as yet no positive information concerning the main body of the rebel infantry, but it is quite evident their position will be entirely shown within a day, or two.

[Times Dispatch.]—The Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at Warrenton, barracks and Manassas are being removed to Alexandria, out of reach of rebel guerrillas whose cupidities increase proportionally with the lengthening of our lines of communication. Two trains a day run through to Culpeper, stopping only at wood and water stations.

It is reported to-night a cavalry force, estimated at three thousand strong, with artillery, is in the vicinity of Hancock's Ferry on the Upper Potomac. Dr. McDonald, Rev. W. G. Schandler, and several other members of the Sanitary Committee, captured at Gettysburg by the rebels and sent to Richmond, will be released Friday next.

Officers in the army of the Potomac complain that the fresh horses received by the cavalry in exchange for worn out animals, are worse than those returned to the fort. Officers say the horses issued by the establishment of the New Cavalry Bureau are not so good as those furnished before it organized.

Rebel Defeat.
NEWARK, Sept. 14.
Official information of the movements

of Gen. Smith's Division, 4,000 strong, with two batteries to support Gen. Steele, has been received. They are this week on the way up the White river. Reports from Steele continue favorable.

Gens. Stevenson and Crocker returned to Vicksburg from the expedition against Monroe and Harrison. The expedition is successful. The enemy is evacuating, and retreating in the direction of Shreveport, destroying large quantities of stores and blowing up the magazines.

FROM MISSOURI.

Quantrell's Gang overtaken and Attacked—They Run Like Cattle—Guerrillas Preparing for Another Raid.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.
A detachment of the 9th Kansas, under Capt. Coleman, came upon Quantrell's camp near Sinclair, Sept. 6th, killed two and destroyed Quantrell's subsistence stores, capturing forty horses and equipment, and some arms. The rebels fired one volley and fled. Thick underbrush rendered pursuit impossible.

The rebels are evidently concentrating for another raid. The loss of horses and stores prove more disastrous than killing men, as the country is completely denuded of stock, provisions, &c.

Sick and Wounded Conveyed to Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.
Ambulances were running till a late hour last night conveying to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington, about 1,200 sick and wounded soldiers from the army of the Potomac.

Canada Aiding the Rebels—Interesting Debates.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.
It is reported to-day that the steamer Caledonia is taking in coal to supply a Confederate steamer.

The debate on the motion of no confidence in the government commences to-day. The contest promises to be close.

Western Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.
Cars ran from this city seventeen miles towards San Jose, yesterday, on the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles will be in order for the passage of cars within a month, and the balance of the road to San Jose will be completed by January.

Fire at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Sept. 17.
J. C. Ayers & Co's patent, medicine manufactory took fire last evening, burning the two upper stories. Loss about \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000. About 200 hands lost employment.

Runaway Slaves.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 16.
The Sentinel of the 11th inst., says in consequence of frequent absconding of slaves from that region, the farmers will not have sufficient help to gather their fall crops.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
A fine lot, four stories high, built of stone, cheap for cash. Enquire of
W. C. HENDON,
sept-16-1m Hastings.

D. S. WILLEY & HAND.

Dry Goods.**HOGAN & CAMP**

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

OUR

DRESS GOODS**DEPARTMENT**

is replete with all the latest styles and fabrics,

comprising in part a beautiful line of

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, all colors,

PARIS OTTOMANS,

SILK STRIPE CREPE,

BROCADE REPS,

PLAID MOHAIRS,

ANELINE PLAIDS,

MUSLIN DELAINES, &c.

From 25c a yard to 1.50.**In Shawls and Mantles,**

We have everything new and desirable, contain-

ing upwards of

200 of the Latest Styles

We have made such arrangements in New

York, that we will be continually in

receipt of

New Patterns.

We have a large stock of CLOAKINGS, and are

prepared to make MANTLES to order on

a day's notice.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

For Ladies and Misses, a large assortment; a

complete line of BRADLEY HOOP

SKIRTS, for Ladies, Misses

and Children;

all the favorite brands.

In the Hosiery Department,

You will find everything needed in English,

German, and Domestic HOSIERY.

We have now a full line of these heavy iron frame-

British hose that have been in such demand.

We have a splendid stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres.

We would call the attention of Merchant Tailors

to these goods, having been bought low

we will sell them low.

To Country Merchants

We would say, that having bought our Domestic

Goods at July prices, much less than pre-

sent, we are enabled to job Goods at

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE PRICES.

We have now a representative in New York

who will attend all auction sales picking up bar-

gains wherever found; we have, therefore, an

advantage over others—all will do well to call on

us before purchasing.

Hogan & Camp,**142 Third-St.****NEW STORE.****CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!**

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF

Ready-Made Clothing

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods.**BLOOMINGDALE & RHINE,**

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Are now opening a BRANCH of their large es-

tablishment, where will be found the

LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING,**Woolen Shirts,****Drawers, &c., in Minnesota,**

All of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

No. 215 THIRD-ST., OPPOSITE THE NORTH-

WESTERN EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

sept-12nd&23rd

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW LOT OF

LINEN COATS,**PLAIN LINEN DRILL****PANTS,**

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILLES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.**W. H. TEMPLE,**

my30-1f

THIRD-ST.**CARPETS.****STRONG'S CARPET HALL,**

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,**CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,****MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c., &c.**

New Goods constantly arriving and sold at

low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y

R. O. STRONG.**Boots & Shoes.****THE VERY BEST PLACE****IN ST. PAUL.**

TO BUY

MILITARY BOOTS,

IS AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, Sept. 1st, 1893. feb27-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.**20 per Cent. Saved**

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S**NEW STORE.****113 Third Street,**

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

WE HAVE RECEIVED**125 Cases of****NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.**

It is well known that our stock is the

Largest in the City,

And we are selling

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

Merchants in the country can buy of us at

CHICAGO PRICES.

ap15-1f

W. J. SMITH & CO.**Sewing Machines.****GROVER & BAKER'S****CELEBRATED NOISELESS****SEWING MACHINES.**

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch**PRICE \$40 AND UPWARDS.****FIRST PREMIUMS** in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and

Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER

& BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of

machines making either stitch, and change if they

desire. The only company able to offer such

inducements. They also offer to the public at the

extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars**A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,**

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine

is of large size, rapid, quiet, and strong, and

prior to the shuttle or lock stitch machines here-

before sold at \$75 to \$100. Black Day, &c.

No. 215 Third Street, opposite the North-

Western Express Office, ST. PAUL, MINN.

R. S.—Main and Fancy Sewing done to order.

[Jan 19 Jan 1]

Wheeler & Wilson's**HIGHEST PREMIUM****SEWING MACHINES.****115,000**

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating****Hook.**

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use—by their possessor.

The **Class Cloth-Presser**, (so popu-

lar), can only be had with these Machines.

J. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

No. 261 Third Street, St. Paul.

my14

Dentists.**DENTISTRY.****DR. G. A. BOWMAN.****DENTAL ROOMS IN****Winslow House,**

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

St. Anthony, Minn.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,**DENTIST.**

(Office in French's Block.)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

Dr. T. D. SIMONSON,**DENTIST.**

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold,

ver and Vulcanite.

jan2

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

I am offering to the public an article called Dr.

Benjamin Burdick's or the Poor Man's Eye Water,

for Fever Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Eyes,

Sore Mouth, Sore Lips, Sore Nipples, Chafes, &c.,

&c. It is infallible. To be found at all Druggists.

All old sores cured by the job. No charge made

for services or medicine, until the patient is

cured. My motto is cure or no cost.

Consultation free, at my room, at the Minne-

sota House, on Washington St., St. Paul.

sept-23rd&24th

DR. BENJAMIN BURDICK.**COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,**

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERIES

AND

Commission Merchants,**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS****FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,****Terms - - - - - CASH.**

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of

close buyers. December 1, 1892

C. PROAL,**SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREHOUSES,****Corner Third and Robert Streets.**

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles,**Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,****Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,****COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TRIPPING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS****LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,****RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.**

Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC**RAILROAD.****SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul. Arrive at St. Anthony. Leave St. Anthony. Arrive at St. Paul.

5:45 A. M. 6:20 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:35 A. M.

11:30 A. M. 12:05 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 2:35 P. M.

5:00 P. M. 5:35 P. M. 6:00 P. M. 6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,**General Superintendent.****THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.**

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative**Organs, &c., &c.**

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1890. The method of treatment adopted

is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending

physician is a regular graduate of the College of Medical Officers, and has been practicing for

many years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern

Cities. The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with

the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a Spermometer for measuring the vital capacity, and

Prof. Schreiber's "Pneumometer" for measuring the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and

other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Meloid**Purification Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:

Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhea; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.;

Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum; Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord;

Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to

Females. Also, Spontaneous, or Spontaneous, for which our treatment is now admitted to

be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpellier. A Medicine sent under seal to care

any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

J. C. PULLEN—The 25th edition of our *Medical Record*, containing 70 pages and numerous

engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of 15 cts. Also, in

press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

Office in Concord Hall block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A. M. to

P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

(Box 190) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

my30

Real Estate.**THIRD STREET PROPERTY.**

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner

101, 72 feet front on Third Street and 150 feet on

Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will

be sold low.

Apply to

D. COOPER,

Ingersoll's Block

ap10-1f

BROAD ACRES!**760 ACRES** of land from 3 to 12 miles of

ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80,

120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with

wood and water. Terms part cash, and the bal-

ance if desired, on long time.

HENRY MCKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate,

St. Paul, June 6, 1893.

ROBERT P. LEWIS**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW**

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Office—Third St., Rogers' Block, near the Bridge

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY"

OF

Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey

Collins & Bros.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Con-

gress, Court of Claims and the Department of

Washington City. Special attention paid to sec-

uring Soldiers' Pensions, Back Pay, &c

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

NUMBER 240.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.
This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX CLAIMS.

We understand that the article which we published in yesterday's issue, out from the Chicago Times, stating that the Sioux Commission was distributing the relief fund to heads of families, is not entirely correct, but that the facts are as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior has recently informed the Commission that the unexpended balance, the sum of \$200,000, is available for "present relief," and that this amount will be at once placed at their disposal.

This board has worked with great energy and fidelity, and has just reached a point in their labors when they can begin to make their awards and disbursements, and feel certain that they are doing justice to all parties.

Sufferers will begin to receive relief in about two weeks. Cases of extreme hardship, such as heads of families who lost their dwelling houses burned, and widows and orphans, will be paid first. The investigation shows that these classes of sufferers are quite large.

The law requires the Board to hear the claims and report by the first of the calendar next, and it is thought they will be able to do so.

THE WAY SOLDIERS SHOULD VOTE.

It is of the utmost importance that a soldier in casting his ballot should specify the precinct in which he would be entitled to vote if at home. Last year the judges of election threw out a large number of votes because they were not so endorsed.

For instance, the votes for this city should not be directed to the judges of election at St. Paul, but to the judges of election in the First Ward, Second Ward, &c. Soldiers should remember that unless this is done their votes will be thrown out.

MILITARY.

Four companies of the Seventh were paid off at the Fort yesterday. Captains Arnold, Gillilan, and Kennedy's companies were furloughed until the 30th instant.

Captains Carter and Burr's companies were paid on Friday, and furloughed to the 30th.

The remaining companies will be paid and furloughed on Monday.

Five companies of the Seventh and three sections of the Battery, are all that remains of the Expedition encamped at Fort Snelling.

THE LAST STRUGGLE.

The news indicates that the rebels are abandoning many important points, and concentrating their armies at a few places, in hope of being able to gain a decided victory. Just now it looks as though the great effort was to be made against Rosecrans. We feel confident that "Rosey" will be adequate to the emergency; and, if a battle with Bragg does transpire, he will add another to his already well earned laurels.

ASSIGNMENT OF DRAFTED MEN.

—BOUNTY.

The following letter explains itself:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1863.
His Excellency, the Governor of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., asking if assignments of drafted men will be made by the State authorities; and, also, if twelve months' men are entitled to bounty.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the assignment of drafted men will be made by officers of the General Government, under orders which they will receive through the War Department.

Men mustered into the service of the United States for twelve months are not entitled to bounty.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Asst. Adj. General.

—That is a touching little item about pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of unperfected ammunition boxes, a rose thrusting up its graceful head through the head of a Union drum, and a cunning scarlet verbenia peeping out of a burst shell, on the old battle field of Bull Run.

—An American vessel recently put into Maccius, Isle of France, and left a young woman sailor who had been discovered on board. She had shipped at New York, and for four months' added suspicion. Her's was the old story, neglected love, desertion and domestic misery. She is now on her way back to this country under the protection of a large-hearted shipmaster.

—A colored woman in Washington, who had three sons, and all of them drafted, was going to designate the youngest for exemption, as he alone had contributed to her support. But the oldest presented a pistol, telling her that if she did not choose him he would shoot her, which frightened to old lady so much that she died in a few hours.

Ten Months Captivity With the Sioux.

Rescue of a Boy Seventeen Years Old.

The March from Big Stone Lake to the Missouri.

LITTLE CROW'S EXACT WHEREABOUTS LAST WINTER.

A Battle Between the Arickeres and Sioux.

An intelligent Swiss boy who for ten months was a captive among the Sioux Indians, came down with the Red River train which reached this city last Thursday. We have obtained from him an account of his captivity and having arranged it connectedly, present it in narrative form, principally in his own language.

My name is John Runt. I was born in Switzerland, and was seventeen years old the second of last May. I have a step father, three brothers and three sisters living. My mother died last fall and my oldest sister, together with her husband was killed by Indians last year.

When the Indian outbreak commenced my step father and brothers and sisters were living on a farm near the Red Wood Agency. I was not at home then but had gone to Big Stone Lake to work for George Lud, Henry and Anthony Manderfield, and George Hillyer, who had been employed by the government to cut hay, and build a blacksmith shop and stable. It was on the morning of the 25th or 26th of August that the Indians attacked us. We were through gathering hay, and were on the lake cutting logs for the buildings when the attack commenced. Henry Manderfield was killed where they were at work. Lud and Hillyer were not murdered until they had gone thirty miles below the lake, and Anthony Manderfield escaped entirely. He is now in a cavalry company stationed at New Ulm.

I ran to the woods and hid myself, but about noon, the Indians having gone, as I supposed, I came out and went back to the stores when I was taken prisoner. The Indian who captured me was named En-kosh-nu, meaning "the man with short hair". He lived near the stores and did not take part in the massacre. At first he was going to let me go and took me across the lake, but after I had gone about half a mile, he came after me and made me go back with him. I remained at this Indian's house for two days without going about, but on the third day I went with him down to the lake. While there an Indian named Hut-teste-mi, (an alligator that sleeps) came up and shot me with a horse pistol, the ball lodging in my side. He undoubtedly intended to kill me and without waiting to see the result, walked away as soon as he had fired.

The Indian boy that was with me, ran and told his father that I was wounded, and En-kash-nu came and carried me to his house, and washed my wound, and made me as comfortable as he could. After doing this, he took down his gun and said he was going to shoot the Indian that had wounded me. I induced him to leave his gun, but he took a hatchet, and went to where Hut-teste-mi was, and taking his pistol away from him, broke it on a stone. This led to a difficulty between them, and Hut-teste-mi threatened to kill En-kash-nu. En-kash-nu was afraid he might come to his house, and kill me also, so he sent me to his cousin's, about a quarter of a mile distant. I remained there five days, the Indian giving me medicine. He also succeeded in extracting the ball from my side. At the end of the five days, I went back to the house of En-kash-nu, and lived there a month.

Thirty lodges then started for Devil's Lake, taking me along with them. I walked the first day, but then I could not go any farther, as my wound had not healed. En-kash-nu had nothing but two little ponies, so that I could not ride, and he accordingly gave me to the son of the Indian that I spent five days with at Big Stone Lake. He had four ponies, a mule and a wagon, and I remained with him all the rest of the time that I was in captivity.

We did not go to Devil's Lake at this time, but halted fifty miles this side, and after remaining there one week started for Missouri. Only nine of the thirty lodges went to the river, and by the time we reached there it was very cold and there was a large quantity of snow on the ground.

Coming to the river we found a camp of Yanctons, but only remained with them one night, and then started up the river. After going fifteen miles we came upon a camp where three hundred Yanctons were located, and spent a week with them. Taking up the line of march we again proceeded, and the line of march went from the Yancton camp, found another camp of Yanctons, where there were five hundred lodges.

About five days after we reached this camp, Little Crow, with sixty lodges, joined us, and was with us during the remainder of the winter.

In about a month the Yanctons broke up camp, some of them going across the river and the others going down toward Fort Pierre.

Report of the Third Regiment for the Month of August.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MINN. VOL., (2d Brigade, 2d Division.)

Duval's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 31, 1863.

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit the following report of this regiment for the month of August, and with it to transmit the usual monthly return of alterations.

The beginning of the month found us at Helena, comfortably camped in a grove three miles below town on the immediate bank of the Mississippi. Our duties being comparatively light, some time was spent each day while there on military exercises.

The regiment having been designated as a part of the force for the "Arkansas Expedition," I was able to report early in the month our effective force to be 400. On the 12th inst. the regiment was inspected and reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Steele, commanding the Expedition. It marched in review in column by companies, and was highly complimented by Gen. Steele for its fine military appearance.

On the afternoon of Thursday the 13th inst. we moved out from Helena on the Expedition. The effective force of the regiment was (380) three hundred and eighty, which was one of the largest it did not the largest regiment in the Expedition.

The first afternoon we marched 8 miles. The next day we marched 12 miles, to Big Creek, arriving at noon. The next day (15th) we marched 12 miles, to Cypress Swamp, arriving at 4 p. m. The next day (Sunday the 16th) we marched 12 miles, to Cypress Creek, arriving at 9 a. m., and had the usual Sunday inspection. Monday, 17th, we marched to Clarendon, arriving there at 1 p. m., and camped 14 miles from town. Distance from Helena to Clarendon said to be 50 miles.

We remained at Clarendon one week, during which time there was considerable increase of sickness. The troops, having all crossed White river by Sunday afternoon, (23d,) resumed the march and reached Duval's Bluff Monday noon, 24th inst., where we still remain.

Duval's Bluff is on the west bank of the White river, about 50 miles from Little Rock. The ground is rolling, about 60 feet above the river, and shaded with oaks. There is considerable underbrush. The only water is from the river. But White river is a clear and beautiful stream. Our present camp is nearly half a mile from the river.

We are in the 2d brigade, (Col. Oliver Wood of the 22d Ohio commanding,) composed of the following regiments besides the Third, viz: 27th Wisconsin, 22d Ohio, 40th Iowa and 126th Illinois. I lament to report that four men of this regiment have died the present month from sickness, viz: Corporal Isaac Barriell and Henry Libby, company H; Henry L. Dean, company I; and John Melander, company D.

Our total effective force present is.....341
There are absent on detached service.....51
Absent on furlough or leave.....16
Absent without leave.....18
Present sick.....32
Absent sick.....142
Aggregate.....(six hundred sixty-one).....691

During the summer which is now at a close, we have been constantly on duty of some kind in the South, and most of the time in a very noxious and unhealthy region. The men are now suffering the effects of the Texas miasma. Yet it seems almost Providential that we have not lost more men. We owe much of our good fortune in this respect to the constant and painstaking efforts of the 1st Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Wedge, on whom the burden of the medical labor of the regiment has fallen for several weeks past.

I have the pleasure to report the discipline and morale of the regiment to be excellent.

And am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
C. C. ANDREWS,
Colonel Comd'g Third Minn.

MONTHLY RETURN OF ALTERATIONS OCCURRING IN THE THIRD MINNESOTA REGIMENT DURING AUGUST, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MINN. VOL., Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, August 31st, 1863.

GAIN BY ENLISTMENT.

Isaac Carter, musician, Company F, August 1st, Helena, Ark., 1863.

Andrew Prent, private, Company B, July 15th, Mound City, Ill., for disability.

Myron Putnam, private, E, July 9, Fort Snelling, for disability.

Morris Rees, private F, July 30, Government Insane Asylum, for disability.

William N. Owens, private H, July 19th, Mound City, Ill., for disability.

Thomas Carney, private, H, July 15th, Nashville, Tenn., for disability.

LOSS BY PROMOTIONS.

T. A. Baker, sergeant, E, July 2, Columbus, Ky., discharged for promotion in 2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery, (colored).

A. T. Dearborn, sergeant, G, July 2, Columbus, Ky., discharged for promotion in 2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery, (colored).

John Seibel, sergeant, H, July 2, Columbus, Ky., discharged for promotion in 2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery, (colored).

LOSS BY DEATH.

John Melander, private, D, August 1, Mound City, Ill., of disease.

Isaac A. Barriell, corporal, H, August 15th, Helena, Ark., of disease.

H. H. Libby, private, H, August 27th, Duval's Bluff, of disease.

Henry L. Dean, private, I, July 28th, Memphis, Tenn., of disease.

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Col. Commanding Third Minnesota.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

BATTLE BETWEEN ROSECRANS AND BRAGG IMMINENT.

BRAGG PREPARING TO MAKE AN ATTACK.

Reported Abandonment of Virginia by Lee.

Charleston Said to Have Been Shelled Three Days and Destroyed.

REBEL TROOPS PASSING THROUGH RICHMOND.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

False Rumors of an Engagement—Negley Driven Back by Superior Numbers—Stonewall and Cavalry Dashes Along the Line—Bragg's Reinforcement—A Probability of Rosecrans Being Attacked—A Battle Imminent.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.

Rumors have been prevalent here for the last three days of reverses to Gen. Rosecrans, all of which have been discredited by the military authorities. They probably arise from the fact that Sunday last a rebel force, 16,000 strong, attacked Negley's brigade, 5,300 strong, at Bird's Gap, and drove them back 22 miles. Negley recovered his ground next morning with a loss of 35 killed, wounded and missing.

Our forces buried thirty-six rebels found on the ground on Monday morning. The number of their killed and wounded which had been removed, is supposed to be considerable.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FIELD, SEPT. 18.

All quiet. There is constant skirmishing along the line and several dashes of cavalry, of both armies. The enemy does not appear anxious to attack but apparently intends to dispute our further advancing, and remain in constant force immediately in front of a few miles distant.

They are receiving cavalry reinforcements of old troops from Lee's army. Longstreet passed through Augusta on the 14th and 11th inst., by rail to Resaca. The advance is thought to be at Lafayette.

The rebels have been moving through the Gap Pigeon Mountains, and forming line this side, as if to attack.

Rosecrans evinces no disposition to attack at present, as preparations to do so cannot all be completed for a few days yet. A large reconnoitering party, including a Chaplain, Lieut. telegrapher and a negro soldier was captured Saturday on the Savannah railroad near this city, and they had tapped the wire to obtain information but got none.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.

The Yankees fire occasionally from battery Gregg upon boats plying in the harbor. A large reconnoitering party including a Chaplain, Lieut. telegrapher and a negro soldier was captured Saturday on the Savannah railroad near this city, and they had tapped the wire to obtain information but got none.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.

The weather is variable, and the equinoctial gales are daily expected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Union soldiers who were prisoners but escaped, bring the report to Fort Monroe that Charleston was shelled for three days, and completely destroyed. This is said to be communicated by parties direct from Atlanta, Ga.

FROM RICHMOND.

Lee Gave South-Longstreet Reinforces Charleston and Mobile, and Hills Corps Sent to Bragg—60,000 Troops at Richmond—Position of Rebel Troops in West Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

Information from parties who arrived here from Richmond to-day, who left the latter city Monday, asserts positively that Gen. Lee has gone south for some purpose. Gen. Longstreet's command has been sent to reinforce Charleston and Mobile, and Gen. Hill's corps is believed to have been sent to the assistance of Bragg.

There are now about 60,000 troops about Richmond, belonging to the army of northern Virginia. This force has fallen back to the front of Richmond.

Gen. Sam Jones has two brigades, comprising but 8,000 men, in Western Virginia, commanded by Brig.-Gen's Kesler and Jackson. He is about to make an advance toward Beverly. His headquarters are at Monroe.

Imboden has 1500 cavalry, acting in parties of rangers. His headquarters are six miles west of Harrisonville, Va.

The Rebel Pirates and War with England.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The Tribune's special in a private letter says it is stated that one of the rebel iron clads is ready for sea, and expresses a decided opinion that the British government will take no strong measures to prevent her from sailing.

There are those who consider Mr. Dudley's views regarding the probable course of Great Britain as more entitled to credence than the opposite ones which Mr. Adams had frequently reiterated, and who apprehend open war as the inevitable result of secret hostility to the country practiced by England.

An inmate of Litch Prison writes on the 8th of August that fifty-two of our officers and soldiers were quartered there, and they are as well and comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

Flood in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 18.

It has rained heavily here all day. The rivers are raising rapidly and a much danger is apprehended. The Delaware division of the Canal is badly damaged below here, and it will take at least a week to repair it. At Mauch Chunk the trestle bridges have been washed away. It is reported the coffee dam above there is washed away.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Troops Passing Through Raleigh—Gov. Stanley's Brother Arrested—Important Statements of Escaped Union Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

A Newberne letter of the 15th, to the Herald says:

Intelligence from the front of the army reports the arrival of a large force of the enemy at Kinston, consisting of cavalry and infantry, the main body consists of cavalry, which is reported to be Imboden's from Virginia. The cavalry is said to number 40,000, but this is probably exaggerated. No North Carolina troops are mentioned as being among the new arrivals.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 passed through or within the vicinity of Raleigh, a few days since.

Alfred Stanley, brother of ex-Governor Stanley, was arrested in Little Washington, a few days ago, by Lieut. O'Brien. Stanley lives in the vicinity of Little Washington, about a mile and a half from town, and is a substantial and influential citizen of seceder proclivities. He seems to be sincere in his opinion, and is not inclined to let any opportunity slip to show his hatred of the Yankees. He is reported to have passed our lines, and denounced Union citizens in Kingston, causing their arrest, and committed other acts detrimental to the cause of the government of the United States.

On his arrest Stanley said he had done nothing but what he believed to be his duty, and would do it again. He is now in Washington jail.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the Herald of the 17th inst., states that yesterday four men in uniforms of rebel soldiers arrived at the Fort, from Newport News. They proved to be our own men who had thus disguised themselves to effect their escape.

They were captured on the 18th of July last in the first terrific charge of our troops on Fort Wagner.

They state, for some time past four or five trains a day have been running troops through Richmond south. The day they took their departure the hills were all ablaze with camp fires and crowded with troops. All forces are being brought towards Charleston.

The fortifications of Petersburg they state to be quite formidable. They passed two lines of these and were not interfered with.

Some of the statements are of the most exciting kind. It is stated that Lee will abandon the whole State of Virginia to join Bragg.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Firing on Boats in the Harbor—A Reconnoitering Party Captured—Reported Destruction of the City.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 18.

The flag of truce boat New York arrived from City Point last evening. Three men belonging to the 2d Connecticut regiment and one from the 1st Connecticut regiment arrived at Fort Monroe. They were captured at the time the important charges were made on battery Wagner and taken to Belle Isle prisoners, but succeeded in escaping.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 15th, is received. It has the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.

The Yankees fire occasionally from battery Gregg upon boats plying in the harbor. A large reconnoitering party including a Chaplain, Lieut. telegrapher and a negro soldier was captured Saturday on the Savannah railroad near this city, and they had tapped the wire to obtain information but got none.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.

The weather is variable, and the equinoctial gales are daily expected.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—At joining the Bridge.

An Answer on the Spot.

It is an unusual spectacle to see an American negro in a congress of *serants*, but the event has happened in the British Association recently. An Englishman named Crawford having taken occasion, in the course of an elaborate paper on "The Commixture of Races," to revile the negro character, found an unexpected and formidable antagonist in the person of Mr. Craft, a black man, formerly a slave in the South, who was granted permission to reply. Mr. Craft proceeded to state that his grandfather and grandmother were both of pure negro blood, and that he was himself qualified by decent to speak understandingly of the character of the black race, regarding them as capable of a large intellectual development, and not at all the degraded animals that Mr. Crawford had represented. All black men were not equally gifted, he admitted; but he added that during his residence in England he had found "all Englishmen were not Shakespeares." This palpable hit seems to have been relished by Mr. Craft's distinguished hearers, for cries of "hear" and cheers greeted his efforts. The reply to Mr. Crawford was so instant and satisfactory that he made no reply.

NEWS ITEMS.

—General Cass is said to be so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his 81st year.

—An officer who was inspecting his company one morning, spied one private whose shirt was sadly begrimed. "Patrick O'Flinn," called out the Captain. "Here, yer honor," promptly responded Patrick, with hand to his cap. "How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered the officer. "Twenty-eight weeks" was the rejoinder.

—Mr. Charles F. Brown ("Artemus Ward") will leave for California in a few days by the overland route. He has contracted with Carlton, in New York, for a humorous book descriptive of the journey, to be published in the fall.

—Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the female Cicero, has returned from her trip to the White Mountains, and has gone to Philadelphia to begin her labors in the Pennsylvania campaign.

—Frederick F. Low, just elected Governor of California by the Union party, by a majority of twenty thousand, is a native of Waterville, Maine. He emigrated to California in 1849, and has been in the banking business. He is about thirty-five years of age.

—The Boston Journal says that Mr. Camille Muser, an intelligent foreigner residing in that city, has invented a balloon or flying machine, which he claims can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and propelled in every direction if the Aultra. The receiver for the gas is double, of an elliptical shape, with a gallery between, in which a screw fan and something very like the steering wheel of a ship, for regulating the density of the gas, in the lower ellipsoid, by which the inventor claims to be able to raise or lower his machine. Suspended from the ellipsoids is a car for passengers.

—Charles M. Beecher, of the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Freeman, has been drafted. In announcing the fact he says: "Why should we mourn, conscripted friends? Or quake at Draft's alarms? To make us shoulder arms?"

—Assertions have been made that the President has announced his intention to go on with the exchange of prisoners of war without regard to colored prisoners, in answer to a committee of colored men recently, he assured them that while exchanges would progress, a sufficient number of prisoners would be held back as hostages for colored soldiers in the hands of the rebels.

—The Providence Journal, in reference to the "regular, persistent, plucky and thoroughly scientific way in which General Gilmore is making his sure approach upon Charleston," and the probable obstacles he has yet to encounter, says: "What we want is the harbor and the site of that city; it will suit us quite as well with or without the buildings upon it."

—The Philadelphia North American says that Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, was present on the bench when Judge Cadwallader delivered his opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Enrollment act, and fully coincided with it. Both gentlemen are and have been life-long Democrats.

—The court martial in the case of Gen. Milroy completed its labors a few days since. Those who have watched the course of Gen. Milroy, from the commencement of the war, will be very reluctant to believe that he was in any manner to blame for the evacuation of Winchester. His force consisted only of 6,000 men, and although entrenched, his loss was 471 killed and wounded before the place was given up; yet it was said at the time that it was given up without a fight. If the charge against Gen. Milroy had been that he fought too long and rashly against superior strength, his friends might have perhaps admitted that it was possibly true; but as it was, no one who knew the General, doubted for a moment that he would be triumphantly acquitted, as he no doubt has been. The result of the investigation has not yet been made public, but it is generally understood that the General has lost nothing by the scrutiny his conduct has undergone.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Four Large Steamers and Other Property at St. Louis Burned.

From the Miss.ouri Democrat, N. H.

At about six o'clock last evening the magnificent steamer Imperial, lying near the foot of Walnut street, was discovered given, and the several ferry boats having firemen's apparatus, hurried to the rescue. The flames spread with amazing celerity, and quickly caught the fine steamer Hawatha, lying north. Thence the devouring element attacked the Post Boy, which with the other two boats, soon fell a hopeless prey. Despite the acting of the firemen, the steamer Jessie K. Bell, still north took fire. Lying alone was the steamer Die Vernon, in imminent danger, but she marvelously escaped. Below, and near the Imperial were several boats, none of which were burned.

When all was safely on fire, the Imperial, Hawatha, Post Boy, and Jessie K. Bell burned loose from their fastenings, left the wharf, and moved off abreast of each other down the river. Within twenty minutes all the four boats were a mass of wild flames, lighting the river and country for miles. The scene was awful, and grand beyond description. Happily the vessels had passed sufficiently far from the levee to avoid firing a long line of valuable steamers, and the boats lying below Walnut street, were spared from having ground and burned down not far below the gas works. The other steamers kept on their way till their lurid hulls disappeared in the distance.

The Imperial, one of the finest, largest, and fastest boats on the Mississippi, belonged to the St. Louis and New Orleans line, and was built by Capt. E. W. Gould in the Spring of 1858, at a cost of \$90,000. Recently she has been purchased by Capt. Bart Able, Capt. Henry Symmes, for \$60,000. Captain Symmes has since been her commander. She has been laying up for about two weeks, in consequence of the low state of the water. She will be recaptured as the boat that made the celebrated first trip from Vicksburg to New Orleans and back, by order of General Grant, to demonstrate that the navigation of the Mississippi had been restored. The ship has been in Government service, she was not at the time of her destruction. She is insured for about \$40,000.

The Hawatha, a splendid boat, and of the largest class, was built by Capt. George W. Willard, at Pittsburgh, in August, 1850, at a cost of \$100,000. She was owned by her late commander, Capt. Henry G. Carson, her Clerk, John H. Young, and others. She has been in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, has made several trips for the Government, and lately made a successful trip to and from New Orleans, for her proprietors. It is four or five months since she was employed by the Government. She was left again for New Orleans next Tuesday morning. On Saturday evening she dropped down from the foot of Olive street to load at the wharf where she was burned. Her insurance was about \$25,000.

The Post Boy, a small but fast side wheel boat, was built by her present owners, or losers, Capt. Kider and Capt. E. W. Gould, in April, 1859, at a cost of \$20,000. Latterly she has been in the St. Louis and Memphis trade. Capt. Edward Spencer, her commander, returned with her from Helena last Saturday evening. She is believed to be insured for nearly her full value.

The Jessie K. Bell, a large stern-wheel boat, was built in January, 1850, at a cost of \$22,000. Richard Robinson, of Cincinnati, and others, and is thought to have been well insured.

None of the above named boats had freight on board.

While the flames were raging at the levee, a ferry boat made fast to the Die Vernon, lying at the foot of Chestnut st., to remove her, but relinquished the undertaking, and attempted to take out the Jessie K. Bell. This seems to have been found impracticable.

Below the Imperial, lay the steamer J. C. Swon, repairing for the New Orleans trade, and owned by Messrs. Jones, Pegram, Laville, and others. The ferry boat John Trenchard made fast to the Swon, and took her out of danger at a most opportune moment. The Trenchard then fastened to the New Bon Accord, and removed both her and the Swon across the river.

Of several persons seen to leap overboard from the J. K. Bell, but one certainly was saved, while one said to have drowned. His name we did not learn. The three were picked up by persons in skills.

When the chief engineer and others on the Die Vernon heard of the fire, the engineer went on board of the coal-towing boat Joseph Garside, saw a fire in the engine room, and insisted on the watchman permitting him to raise steam to take her out and so save some of the boats, but the officer in charge ordered him to leave the vessel.

Several minor and one or two considerable explosions occurred during the conflagration, creating consternation among the immense multitudes that had been attracted to the levee. Panic-stricken thousands rushed from the levee and did not pause till they had reached Fourth or Fifth street, communicating their fears to hundreds of others. It was rumored that some awful magazine of powder was to explode—but none did.

A well known young man, named Frank Martin, living at Eighteenth street, and Washington avenue, was in his skiff out abreast of the Imperial at the origin of the fire.

He made a statement which, though almost incredible, is corroborated from other sources, and is to the following startling purport:

While crossing the river, and near the Imperial, at about six p. m., he noticed on the Imperial, 1850s the lower deck, standing on the starboard bank, a man applying a torch apparently to something in the highest bulk, just under the cabin deck. The lad at once cried out at the top of his voice: "The steamer's fire!" and raised an outcry that drew attention from persons on the Die Vernon, lying a block's distance above. Among others, a colored man, named Paulin, on single boat, heard the boy, called in giving the alarm, and saw him coming to shore. After seeing the incendiary apply the torch, the boy ran him running along the boat and gave three taps on the bell; also saw that he ran and began carrying trunks out of the cabin, and that he was apparently a colored man. Other persons saw this man running up from the lower deck.

From Harpers Weekly.

The Two Sharp-Shooters.

Two men went out from the fire-lamp camp in the autumn midnight gray.

Over the quaking, croaking swamp
By the hoisted tent lights thickly hung
With rifle and single went they
On the silver-threaded rill.

Two long oars the picket moved away,
And there was no time to lose;
The picket was dug by the dawn of day—
Salute! We are digging graves, say;
And the other whispered, "those?"

With the morning light a column of steel
Moved upward along the hill
Toward the dead who lay in a double bed
Close in the front midst the column reel
A moment, and then stand still.

The check was a battle-field that day;
On the morrow the dead were laid
Heads of the slain in the front that lay
Were buried in the front that lay
But were buried in a single.

The Maiden and the Emperor.

There was once a poor man who dwelt in a hut, and gained a livelihood by begging alms. He had only one daughter, whom Heaven had gifted with extraordinary wisdom, and who, little by little, had taught her father to speak so wisely, that one day when he had gone to ask alms of the Emperor, the latter was astonished at her wisdom, and demanded of whom he acquired it. "From my daughter, O noble Emperor," answered the poor man; and the Emperor, being very wise himself, and proud of his wisdom, resolved to put that of the old man's daughter to trial, so he gave the old man thirty eggs and said: "Take these eggs to my daughter, and I will her get me hatched into thirty pullets. If she refuses to obey, evil will befall her."

The poor man burst into tears, for he saw the eggs, and all been boiled. But when he reached home, and had told his daughter all that had passed, she bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, telling him he need not fear any danger. She then took a pot of water, put a handful of beans into it, and placed it over the fire, and on the morrow, when her father had arisen, she gave him the boiled beans, and told him to take them to the Emperor, by which the Emperor would pass as he went out hunting. "And as the Emperor passed by, take the beans and sow them in the trench, and cry aloud, 'Good beans may spring up quickly!'" and if the Emperor asks how it is possible for boiled beans to grow, reply that it is as easy as it is for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg.

The poor man did as his daughter had instructed him. He took his spade and dug a trench in a field by the side of the highway, and when he saw the Emperor coming, he began to sow his beans in a trench, and cry aloud, "Good beans may spring up quickly!" When the Emperor heard those words, he stopped, and asked how it was possible for boiled beans to grow. Whereupon the poor man answered: "Gracious Emperor, it is as easy as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The Emperor divined who it was that had arranged this stratagem, and in order still more to try the maiden's wisdom, he gave the poor man a pack of hemp, and said: "Take this to my daughter, and bid her make me from it as many sails and ropes as are necessary for a ship. If she refuses to obey, her head shall pay the forfeit."

The poor man was troubled at these words; and having received the pack of hemp, returned to his daughter weeping all the way.

But when he had told her all that had passed, she again comforted him, and bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, and to fear no danger; and on the morrow, when he had arisen, she gave him a little piece of hemp, and said: "Take this to the Emperor, and say that if he will cut me out a spinning wheel, a loom, and a shuttle, then I will do that which he has commanded."

The poor man did as the second time his daughter had instructed him; and when he had delivered her message, the Emperor was more than ever astonished at her wisdom. To put it to the test, he took a drinking glass, and said to the poor man: "Take this to my daughter, and bid her empty the sea with it, and make it dry enough to grow corn on. If she refuses to obey, both her head and thine own shall pay the forfeit."

At this the poor man was more terrified than ever. But when he had returned home and told his daughter what the Emperor had commanded, the maiden comforted him the third time and bade him be cheerful, retire to rest, and fear no danger. And on the morrow, when he had arisen, she gave him a pound of tow, and said to him: "Take this to the Emperor, and say that if he will stop with it the mouths and ears of all the people in the world, then I will do that which he has commanded."

Again the poor man did according to his daughter's counsel; and when he had delivered her message, the Emperor was more than ever astonished at her wisdom. To put it to the test, he took a drinking glass, and said to the poor man: "Take this to my daughter, and bid her empty the sea with it, and make it dry enough to grow corn on. If she refuses to obey, both her head and thine own shall pay the forfeit."

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She answered, "Illustrious Emperor, I will obey thee. Grant me only that I may stay until to-morrow."

The Emperor granted what she asked, and in the evening she poured some of the juice of a certain herb into a cup of wine, and presented it to him, and said: "Drink, illustrious Emperor, and be happy! To-morrow I go away, and to-morrow I shall be more joyful than I was even on my marriage morn."

The Emperor drank, and soon his eyes became heavy, and he fell asleep; and while he slept, the Empress had him lifted into a carriage which was in readiness, and therein conveyed to a distant grove, which she had long ago prepared for such an emergency. When the Emperor awoke, and found himself in the grove, he angrily demanded how he came thither. "I have had you brought here," replied the Empress. And he then asked very angrily, wherefore she had done this, adding: "But I can say that you should no longer be my wife?" The Empress took out of her bosom the writing which the Emperor had given her before her marriage, and answered:

"It is true, illustrious Emperor; but this writing, which was given by thine own hand, accorded me the right to bring away with me, when I quitted the castle, my freedom, my love; and I exercised my right, and brought thee, most gracious Emperor."

When the Emperor heard these words, he vowed never to part from so beautiful and wise a wife. So he embraced her, and returned with her to the castle; and the two sat thereafter side by side upon the throne, for many summers; and when the last summer had passed, and when they sat together, like a double car of corn.

The Laugh and the Other Side.

The Richmond Whip of Friday last has an article headed "A Drama Spoiled," in which it goes on to say that the "nice Yankee scheme" to raise on Sumter the identical flag which Major Anderson's flag which was raised on the fort in 1861, "has been spoiled by the capture of the flag in one of the barges from which an assault was made on the fort some nights ago."

The Whip, in its endeavor to capture the very barge which contained Major Anderson's flag is a mystery. Some will say this was only a piece of his usual good luck; but we cannot so regard it for the highest authorities here do not consider him lucky. We prefer to believe that the flag was captured in strict accordance with "Little Bismarck's" plan, which was a ploy to explode this story of the Whip, but truth compels us to say that it is wholly without foundation in fact. The Sumter flag is in this city to-day, and cannot be taken away by the rebels. On the 13th of April, 1861, when the storm flag was shot away, Lieutenant Hall picked it up, and Sergeant Peter Hart, then as now our chief force, nailed it to the staff on the rampart wall, under the concentrated fire of the enemy. When Sumter was evacuated, Major Anderson ordered Sergeant Hart to haul down the flag, which he did, and when the gallant garrison marched out, to the boat "General Clinch." Subsequently he went on board the Baltic, and when she arrived in the city, he carried it to the staff of the garrison on board, he hoisted the flag at the mizzen mast, whence it floated as the steamer sailed into port. The flag was taken from the Baltic in the possession of Mr. Anderson; and remains in this city, where it was then deposited.

So Beauregard has not been "lucky," he has only given another proof of his incapacity to do the work of the long bow.—Evening Post, 11th.

Our Indian Affairs.

The present visit of Commissioner DeLo to Kansas is one of the most important of any by any functionary of the Government.

A law passed at the last session of Congress empowered the Interior Department to remove the Indians from the remaining in Kansas, with a view to their removal to the Indian Territory, and authorized the purchase of lands there for their occupation; and remains in this city, where it was then deposited.

So Beauregard has not been "lucky," he has only given another proof of his incapacity to do the work of the long bow.—Evening Post, 11th.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co., corner Third and Sixth streets, I may be able to procure for you some of my old customers once more. I shall send you a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our store, on land, which I will sell you at a low price, and you may purchase as much or as little as you please. I hope to merit for the house a liberal patronage, and to be able to return to you as liberally bestowed upon me.

A. L. LAFONTAINE.

OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY, REALLY OLD AND STRICTLY PURE, FOR MEDICINAL AND PRIVATE USE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY J. I. BEAUMONT, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN FOUR WEEKS, BY DR. RICHARD'S REMEDY. For circular, specifying terms, &c., apply at the Academy in person or by letter. Address The Mother Superior, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSOURI. The Valley of the Missouri is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the world. It is a land of rich soil, and of fine scenery. It is a land of opportunity, and of progress. It is a land of hope, and of promise. It is a land of life, and of joy. It is a land of peace, and of harmony. It is a land of love, and of kindness. It is a land of truth, and of justice. It is a land of freedom, and of independence. It is a land of power, and of glory. It is a land of honor, and of respect. It is a land of dignity, and of pride. It is a land of strength, and of courage. It is a land of wisdom, and of knowledge. It is a land of science, and of art. It is a land of industry, and of commerce. It is a land of progress, and of civilization. It is a land of hope, and of promise. It is a land of life, and of joy. It is a land of peace, and of harmony. It is a land of love, and of kindness. It is a land of truth, and of justice. It is a land of freedom, and of independence. It is a land of power, and of glory. It is a land of honor, and of respect. It is a land of dignity, and of pride. It is a land of strength, and of courage. It is a land of wisdom, and of knowledge. It is a land of science, and of art. It is a land of industry, and of commerce. It is a land of progress, and of civilization.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION. The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, have issued free of charge, a most interesting and valuable treatise on the subject of "Happiness or Misery," which will be sent to any person who will send them a card containing the name of the person to whom it is to be sent, and a return address. The treatise is a most valuable and interesting work, and will be sent to any person who will send them a card containing the name of the person to whom it is to be sent, and a return address. The treatise is a most valuable and interesting work, and will be sent to any person who will send them a card containing the name of the person to whom it is to be sent, and a return address.

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PHILIP ROLLAND, 41 Broadway, N. Y.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSOURI. The Valley of the Missouri is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the world. It is a land of rich soil, and of fine scenery. It is a land of opportunity, and of progress. It is a land of hope, and of promise. It is a land of life, and of joy. It is a land of peace, and of harmony. It is a land of love, and of kindness. It is a land of truth, and of justice. It is a land of freedom, and of independence. It is a land of power, and of glory. It is a land of honor, and of respect. It is a land of dignity, and of pride. It is a land of strength, and of courage. It is a land of wisdom, and of knowledge. It is a land of science, and of art. It is a land of industry, and of commerce. It is a land of progress, and of civilization.

bell, and a crowd of citizens gathered and turned the contents into the street, breaking up furniture, &c. The Mayor was sent for, but arrived too late to stop the mob. Governor Vance was sent for, and made a splendid speech. The crowd dispersed and all is quiet now.

No further deeds of violence need be feared from the citizens, if the soldiers are restrained, but any further such demonstrations by them will cause another outbreak, and there is no telling where it will end.

This last passage in the Whip's account tells its own story, showing that the loyal sentiment in Raleigh is neither a mere matter of talk nor confined to the editorial rooms of the Standard.

—Mr. A. R. Quantrell, of Georgetown, D. C., an uncle of the Kansas guerilla chief, has been committed to prison for furnishing drafted men with forged exemption papers.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co., New York office, 14 Murray street, Boston office, 60 Washington street, March 24th.

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN AND AMBER, choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

300 WHOLE HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 1862, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

20 BBLs. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; a prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in an hour or more after the arrival of the train, and will be taken to the depot, or to the city, or to the country, at our office.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruit, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and cherries, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the trade, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the lowest prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufacturer of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

420 BOXES ASSORTED Bacon, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

50 DOZEN DUKES BEST CASH Stated Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 20 dozen Assorted Blued Axes, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,400 POUNDS DRY PEACHES, and 700 POUNDS DRY APPLES. To be sold low for cash, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co., corner Third and Sixth streets, I may be able to procure for you some of my old customers once more.

I shall send you a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our store, on land, which I will sell you at a low price, and you may purchase as much or as little as you please. I hope to merit for the house a liberal patronage, and to be able to return to you as liberally bestowed upon me.

A. L. LAFONTAINE.

OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY, REALLY OLD AND STRICTLY PURE, FOR MEDICINAL AND PRIVATE USE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY J. I. BEAUMONT, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN FOUR WEEKS, BY DR. RICHARD'S REMEDY. For circular, specifying terms, &c., apply at the Academy in person or by letter. Address The Mother Superior, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSOURI. The Valley of the Missouri is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the world. It is a land of rich soil, and of fine scenery. It is a land of opportunity, and of progress. It is a land of hope, and of promise. It is a land of life, and of joy. It is a land of peace, and of harmony. It is a land of love, and of kindness. It is a land of truth, and of justice. It is a land of freedom, and of independence. It is a land of power, and of glory. It is a land of honor, and of respect. It is a land of dignity, and of pride. It is a land of strength, and of courage. It is a land of wisdom, and of knowledge. It is a land of science, and of art. It is a land of industry, and of commerce. It is a land of progress, and of civilization.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION. The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, have issued free of charge, a most interesting and valuable treatise on the subject of "Happiness or Misery," which will be sent to any person who will send them a card containing the name of the person to whom it is to be sent, and a return address. The treatise is a most valuable and interesting work, and will be sent to any person who will send them a card containing the name of the person to whom it is to be sent, and a return address.

PHILIP ROLLAND, 41 Broadway, N. Y.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSOURI. The Valley of

Dry Goods.

NEW STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

Ready-Made Clothing

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

BLOOMINGDALE & RHINE,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Are now opening a BRANCH of their large es-

tablishment, where will be found the

LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Woolen Shirts,

Drawers, &c., in Minnesota,

All of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call

before purchasing elsewhere.

NO. 213 THIRD-ST., OPPOSITE THE NORTH-

WESTERN EXPRESS OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sept-20-63

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express

Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New

York and Boston freight requiring quick

transportation, at

Lower Rates and in

Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or con-

veyance except the regular Express, by

passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and

delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this line in trans-

porting Western bound business, during

the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully

carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both

in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and

fast Freight Express trains, and handled by

our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be

promptly adjusted at this

Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Agents,

St. Paul, June 18th, 1863.

Sept-20-63

Dentists.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN

Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

St. Anthony, Minn.

Sept-20-63

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Sept-20-63

Dr. T. D. SIMONSON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul,

Office hours in the best style on gold,

silver and Vulcanite.

Sept-20-63

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

Am offering to the public an article called Dr.

Benjamin Durek's or the Poor Man's Eye Water,

For Fever, sore, Strabismus, &c., Sore Eyes,

Sore Mouth, Sore Lips, Sore Nipples, &c., &c.

It is infallible. To be found at all Druggists.

All of these cures by the job. No charge made

for services or medicine, until the patient is

cured. My motto is cure or no cure.

Consultation free, at my room, at the Minne-

sota House, on Washington-st., St. Paul,

Sept-20-63

Dr. BENJAMIN DUREK.

BOOK BINDERY

Blank Book Manufactory.

The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most

complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the

latest and most improved machinery. Employing

only competent and careful workmen, and using

the best material, they hope to continue to give

satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,

AND TO ANY PATTERN,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COM-

MERICAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,

MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Books Re-Bound

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,

MUSIC, &c., &c.,

Bound in Any Style Desired,

From the lowest priced work to the highest style

of sheet.

WANTED,

A boy of about sixteen years to learn the Drug

Business.

Sept-20-63

W. S. POTTS & CO.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S.

NEW STORE.

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE \$40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS IN Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and

Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER &

BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of

machines making either stitch, and change if they

desire to. The only company who offer such

inducements. They also offer to the public at the

extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine.

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine

is of large size, runs quite simple and fast, supe-

rior to the shuttle or lock stitch machines hereto-

fore sold at \$75 to \$100.

Northwestern Office Third street, opposite

Ingalls Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.

Sept-20-63

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

115,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Hook.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 600

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular)

can only be had with these Machines.

J. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

214 Third Street, St. Paul.

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States,

employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instru-

ments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND

STAGATA STREETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

17 Fulton street, New York

814 Lake street, Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co., Boston, Mass.

W. E. Colburn, New York, N. Y.

Balmer & Weber, St. Louis, Mo.

James Ballou, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. C. Case, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ph. P. Worthington, New Orleans, La.

A. S. & Nordheimer, Toronto, Can.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and

its history, will bear in mind that we are the pio-

neers in this line, and that we have introduced it

into the United States, but in the world. We commenced

the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the

year 1841, and since that time have introduced and

sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These

instruments are now in use not only in the United

States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia,

Africa, South America and the West Indies, and

from all these quarters we have the most flatter-

ing testimonials of the high estimation in which

they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY

HAVE INvariably BEEN AWARDED

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEN

EVER EXHIBITED IN COMPE-

TITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail

(at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue,

in which every instrument we manufacture is

fully described and illustrated by elegant engrav-

ings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold

by us or dealers in any part of the United States

or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every

respect, and should any repairs be necessary by

reason of the expiration of five years from date of sale,

we will correct them ready and willing to make the

same free of charge, provided the injury is not

caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be

found in all the principal towns of the United

States and Canada.

Address either

Geo. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Geo. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Geo. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.

Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

For sale by MUGGER BROS., Agents, St.

Paul, Minnesota.

Sept-20-63

SECURITY AND ECONOMY.

The Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK,

The largest in the U. S., having a cash capital of

Over Nine Million of Dollars,

Securely invested, is as its name implies, purely

MUTUAL.

Its entire surplus, deducting necessary expense

alone, being divided among the Policy Holders

The Dividends of this Co., is larger than any

other, in some instances amounting to more than

the Premium paid, and can be used to increase

the amount insured or to reduce the Premiums

Information showing the superior advantages

offered by this Co., can be obtained at the Insur-

ance Agency of

P. W. NICHOLS,

161 Third Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sept-20-63

W. S. POTTS & CO.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.)

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

100 & JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of

THE CITY.

The Nashville Union, of the 10th, contains the following notice of a St. Paul soldier:

Mr. Geo. G. Strong, of the 2nd Minnesota, who for 18 months past has been engaged in the post office at this place, and who is now on route for home, St. Paul, Minn., on a furlough for 30 days. Mr. Strong has discharged the various duties assigned him, to the satisfaction of all concerned. We wish him a pleasant trip and improved health.

The Nashville Press of the same date contains the following:

Mr. George Strong, the indefatigable and polite chief clerk in the military department of our post-office, leaves this morning for a brief visit to his home in Minnesota. He has wished for a pleasant journey and safe return.

The Nashville Press of the same date contains the following:

We received the following note yesterday, accompanied by a basket of most elegant flowers, for the kind donor has our hearty thanks.

ST. ANTHONY, MISS., Sept. 19, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

I send you this morning a package of cut flowers from my friends. Of a cluster of 20 Dahlias, which but yesterday stood in all their glory, I have sent you a few. They are of various colors, and I have also sent you a few of the most beautiful flowers of the season. I have also sent you a few of the most beautiful flowers of the season. I have also sent you a few of the most beautiful flowers of the season.

Yours truly, L. W. STRATTON.

RIVER ITEMS.—The Ad. Hine has taken the place of the Jeannette Roberts, and will hereafter run in connection with the Pacific in the Clifton boats.

The Jeannette is still up at Prescott. The Ad. came in yesterday morning, and went out again in the evening.

The Cutter came in about six o'clock last evening, and left immediately on her downward way.

The Frank Siegel was yesterday with her regular load of freight.

The Ad. left yesterday morning for Carver.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—While the Northern Belle was transferring her passengers to the Cutter, yesterday morning at Waconia, the little son, seven years of age, of a Mr. S. (the name is withheld), while on the bank of the river, fell into the water, and was drowned.

PERSONAL.—Hon. William Windom of Winona is in town, and stopping at the International.

Mrs. Jane G. Swishchka, of the War Department at Washington, arrived in town yesterday evening by the Cutter, and is stopping at the International.

We were pleased yesterday to notice in town the smiling countenance of our genial friend Geo. F. Potter, of La Crosse, the Republican nominee for the Supreme Court. Mr. P. is at the Merchants.

DIED.—George Douglas, an old resident of this city, died very suddenly on the day last, of heart disease. He leaves a wife and small children, almost entirely dependent on their own exertions for support.—Hudson Star.

It will be recollected by our old citizens, that the deceased was formerly a merchant in this city, and transacted a very respectable business.

NEW BANKS.—The State Auditor is now busily engaged contemplating the bills of two new banks to be established at Hastings. One of them is called the Northern Bank, and is owned by John L. Thorne, Esq. The other is called the Bank of Hastings, and is owned by Follett & Renick. Each have a capital of \$25,000, and have deposited as security, for the same \$27,500 in United States six per cent. bonds.

THE FROST.—The frost yesterday morning was very heavy, and we fear general and fatal. Times, &c., which escaped the ravages of the August frost, have fallen from the effects of this. Of course the crops, unless they had been injured by the first frost, were entirely out of the way.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR.—Col. Stephenson, of Helena, the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fifth District, writes to the Collector here, that he will visit this port in a few days. Pilots and engineers, whose licenses are about expiring, will please take notice.

WE would call the attention of persons wishing to purchase Household furniture, to the auction sale at the residence of Mr. Adams, on Washburn street, opposite the Capitol. It is the most fine that has been offered at this season.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Rev. Dr. Paxton of Pittsburgh, will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian church this morning at ten and a half o'clock.

QUITE a train of Red River carts went through our streets yesterday all loaded up, preparatory to their long journey northward.

UNION.—Unité your good foot with D. H. De Land & Co's Chemical Salve if you want extra bread, biscuit and pastry of all kinds. United they rise, divided they fall.

LOCAL NOTICES.

HIGH LIVING.—The bill of fare presented by J. H. Hall every day is most tempting. Just examine his location, and tell us what you see: snipe, trout and mallard ducks, spring and prairie chickens, fresh oysters, mutton chops, porter house steaks—there, stop, you make our mouth water.

DOCTOR BRIDGES has removed his office to the brick building two floors below the American House, Third street.

Office hours—8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

THEIR BEST Place to Buy Vegetables of every description and Fresh Eggs and Butter, is at the Grocery Store of A. H. WILMIST, Jackson-st.

A PERFECT WORKING BOILER OVER STOVE, that has stood a practical test over two years. Call and examine it at

sept-19-63 N. E. HARWOOD'S.

The members of Hope Engine Company No. 1, are requested to meet at the Engine House on Monday night, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Foreman,

THOS. W. TURNER, Secy.

Jottings from Our "Local."

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 13, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

A trip across one of our great inland seas is a big thing. It affords the traveler a change from the dusty, noisy cars, to the cool and luxurious saloon of the steamer, and new scenery relieves and attracts the eye. It is quite a sensation for one to get out in the "waters of waters," out of sight of land, and able to see, excepting a sail here and there, only

"Water, water everywhere,"

on the face of Lake Michigan. Such a sensation must be enjoyed by the traveler who crosses from Milwaukee to Grand Haven.

Another huge sensation may be enjoyed, too, (I should add) in stormy weather. Kind reader, wait then over

any stars?

Then pray Heaven you never may be, for I am sure you would like it a lot. Yet it is Neptune's initiatory ceremony for all who dare cross his face, and few escape it, more or less severely, when the weather is rough. I, unfortunately, crossed the Lake when the waves rolled high, and paid the penalty in pain. One generally feels as if he was going to die, and is quite indifferent as to whether he does or not. I saw several fellow passengers holding on to the gunwales of the boat, and pouring forth the usual exclamation to the angry waves, that the storm deity had been appeased.

In calm weather, however, the sail is delightful, and is enjoyed by all who try it. The steamers on this line are magnificent ones, and well managed, so that they are safe and pleasant.

DETROIT.

is a beautiful and attractive city. It is fifteen years since I was last there. That time has wrought wonderful changes in it. It is a metropolis, with a large lake and inland commerce, and does a large home business. In beauty, not many cities can surpass it. Most of its streets are broad, and planted with a double row of trees on each side. Horse cars run to various parts of the city.

But, you know, is one of the oldest settled cities in the country. Its population is very mixed, but in general appears orderly and intelligent.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Just across the river is Windsor, the retreat of that distinguished statesman and pure patriot—Vallandigham—a victim of our "proscriptive and tyrannical government." His exile holds a daily lesson, where northern traitors come to kiss his big toe, and bask in his smiles. Of "smiling," there is a great deal, done, of course.

DETROIT.

But heavy eyelids admonish me to seek repose, of which one traveling gets but little at best. The proper plan, however, is to take a long journey in easy stages. I am at St. Paul, and the Battle House this morning, though I don't like the "easy stage" plan. He was 24 hours getting from St. Paul to Hastings, and four days on route from St. Paul to Detroit! Yours till death. J. F. W.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

SATURDAY, September 19.

INTERNATIONAL.

Le J. Lathrop, wife and child, Ft. Belknap; W. E. Mendenhall, Capt. Kennedy, La Crosse, La. H. H. D. Johnson, wife and daughter, New York; J. Brant and wife, Richmond, Ind.; Wm. Martin, Lehigh, N. Y.; S. B. Alexander, St. Louis; F. Schenck, Miss Schenck, St. Louis; Wm. S. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.; J. Campbell, Galena, Wis.; U. S. Wood, Montreal; J. M. Smith, New York; H. Durand, Milwaukee; J. S. Chamberlain, Cleveland; W. C. Fiedler, Oakland, Wis.; B. D. Chapman and lady, New York.

Le J. Lathrop, wife and child, Ft. Belknap; W. E. Mendenhall, Capt. Kennedy, La Crosse, La. H. H. D. Johnson, wife and daughter, New York; J. Brant and wife, Richmond, Ind.; Wm. Martin, Lehigh, N. Y.; S. B. Alexander, St. Louis; F. Schenck, Miss Schenck, St. Louis; Wm. S. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.; J. Campbell, Galena, Wis.; U. S. Wood, Montreal; J. M. Smith, New York; H. Durand, Milwaukee; J. S. Chamberlain, Cleveland; W. C. Fiedler, Oakland, Wis.; B. D. Chapman and lady, New York.

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